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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count data book provides state and county trends in the well-being of Kansas' children. The statistical portrait is based on 22 indictors in the areas of economic well-being, physical health and safety, childhood care and education, emotional well-being, and social behavior and social control. Following a state profile, county data are presented for the following indicators: (1) births to school-age mothers; (2) children in poverty; (3) children approved for free school meals; (4) childhood deaths; (5) infant mortalities; (6) births with adequate prenatal care; (7) kindergartners fully immunized by age two; (8) low birth-weight babies; (9) Early Head Start participation; (10) Head Start participation; (11) child care availability; (12) high school graduate post-secondary education; (13) births to mothers with less than a high school degree; (14) students graduating from high school; (15) out-of-home placements; (16) teen violent deaths; (17) reported child abuse and neglect; (18) substantiated child abuse and neglect; (19) juvenile court filings; (20) youth who report using tobacco in preceding 30 days; (21) youth who report binge drinking; and (22) youth who report using other drugs. Measures showing notable improvement include childhood death rates, Head Start participation, immunization rates, and use of tobacco and binge drinking. Measures remaining steady include infant mortality, low birth-weight births, and post-secondary education or training among high school graduates. Measures showing deterioration include free school meal enrollment and reported child abuse and neglect. The data book concludes with notes and a list of data sources. (HTH)

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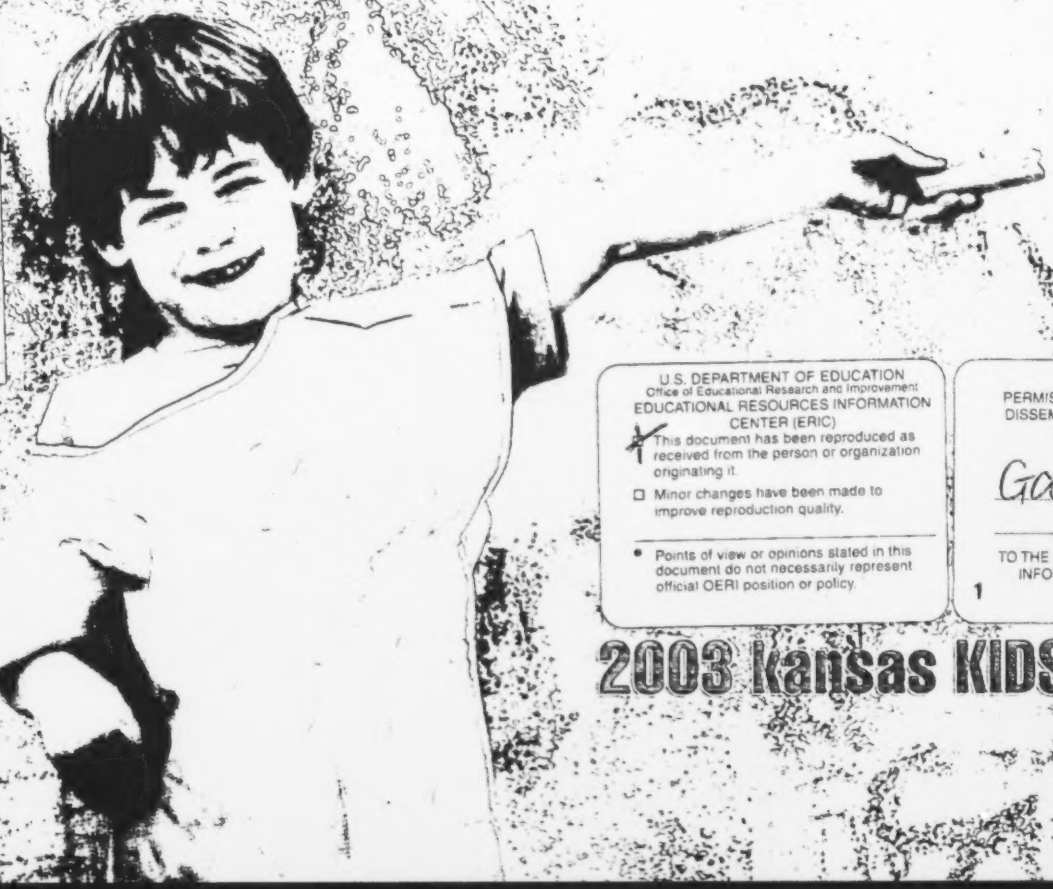

kids count

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2003 Kansas KIDS COUNT data book

KANSAS ACTION FOR CHILDREN

Making a difference for Kansas children.

ON THE WEB: www.kac.org

This report can also be viewed on our Web site.
The individual county data is available on our Web site.

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Sources for the data used in this book are listed on pages 54-55.
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2003 Kansas KIDS COUNT data book

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Kansas KIDS COUNT is committed to providing objective, data-driven outcome measurements for determining child well-being in our state. By highlighting state and county trends, we hope to raise public awareness about the well-being of children and encourage citizen action.

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

2003 Kansas KIDS COUNT Data Book

Purpose of Kids Count. The *Kansas KIDS COUNT Data Book* is intended to draw attention to the status of children in Kansas. The goal of Kansas KIDS COUNT is to compile data on indicators of the well-being of the state's children and to use these data to strengthen strategic action on behalf of children. The book provides descriptive information with regard to five areas of child and family functioning: (1) economic conditions, (2) physical health and safety, (3) child care and education, (4) emotional well-being and (5) social behavior and social control. Statewide and county data are provided on 22 different indicators of child well-being. The book is produced bi-annually with current and retrospective data. By providing these data, the book is expected to motivate and encourage advocacy for children, to inform and therefore enhance planning and to assist in evaluating progress toward improving the lives of our children.

Structure of the Book. Around each book, we have developed a theme to draw the readers' attention to current issues, research and policy that impact children in Kansas. The reader who is interested in a particular area of child well-being (e.g., physical health and safety or child abuse and neglect) will find data organized by indicators in the book. If you are interested in a specific geographic area, you will find the data and graphic displays for each county on Kansas Action for Children's Web site, www.kac.org.

Selection of Indicators. The selection of data for the annual Data Book is an on-going process. Prior to production of the first book in 1993, the project engaged in an extensive process for selecting indicators, which included reviewing KIDS COUNT books and related publications from other states, consultation with national KIDS COUNT staff and consultants, and guidance from two committees of Kansas advisors composed of academics, agency administrators, advocates, funders, judges and members of the state legislature.

It is important to the Kansas KIDS COUNT project that as many indicators as possible reflect "outcomes" for children. We prefer to measure what end result has been achieved for children rather than what activity has occurred or what services children have received. For example, the percent of children in poverty is a preferred measure as an "outcome" for children rather than the percent who receive economic assistance from state agencies, which at times may not reflect the actual need for assistance resulting from living in poverty conditions.

Data Sources. The KIDS COUNT project does not have sufficient resources to engage in primary data collection. Data for the *Kansas KIDS COUNT Data Book* are compiled by researchers at the University of Kansas, who obtain the data from other agencies and data archives.

Calculating Indicator Rates. All indicators are expressed as rates. A rate is the number of times some event occurs divided by the number of possible times it could have occurred. This ratio is typically multiplied by some factor of 10 to produce whole numbers rather than a decimal figure. The most common form of a rate is a percentage. For example, the childhood poverty rate is the number of children whose families' income falls below the poverty level, divided by the total number of children in the population, times 100. More simply stated, it is the percent of children in poverty, or the number of children in poverty per 100 children in the population.

For many indicators, the incidence of the event of interest occurs much less frequently, and a typical rate might be some fraction of a percent. Typically, in these cases the rate may be expressed as the number per 1,000 (e.g. infant mortality rate) or even per 100,000 (e.g., childhood death rate).

Interpreting the Data. This report provides several ways to judge the indicator score for a particular county. Decile scores rank the counties into 10 equal groups, thereby providing a comparison of a county relative to all other counties in the state. For all indicators, low decile scores indicate that the county does well compared to others, while high decile scores indicate that the county does relatively poorly. A decile score of "1" indicates that the county is in the top 10 percent, while a decile score of "10" indicates that the county is in the bottom 10 percent. As a result of rounding, couties with identical rates may receive different decile ranks and counties displaying identical base and current year percentages may have a non-zero percent change. Zero events in the base year prevent calculation of percent change scores, as indicated by an asterisk. In the case of Out-of-Home Placement, an asterisk indicates a county in which no children were placed out of the home for either the base-year period or the current year.

A county's indicator score can also be compared with the state average or mean score. In this way, one can see if the county score is better or worse than the average for the state as a whole.

Given the wide diversity in demographics across the 105 Kansas counties, it may also be helpful to compare your county with other specific counties that you judge to be similar with respect to important variables such as total population, income or geographic area.

Cautions. In producing the *Kansas KIDS COUNT Data Book*, we are continuously faced with decisions about the quality of the data we are able to obtain and how best to present the data to provide an accurate and useful picture of the status of children in our communities. Our experience has convinced us that annual county-level data are the most relevant to community interests and decision-making processes in Kansas. However, Kansas has a relatively small population and many more counties than most states. This makes it difficult to construct reliable rates at the county level for many of our indicators and may make it impossible to accurately discern trends in the annual data.

To address these issues, it is always important to recognize when a rate is based on very few incidents. For example, a childhood death rate may be calculated based on only two deaths in a year. If in the baseline period, the county experienced on average only one death every two years, this will show up as a 400-percent increase. While the math behind this calculation is accurate, this increase is not reliable and should not be the focus because it would be judged to be "statistically insignificant." However, a child's death is not an "insignificant" number. We still feel that it is important to draw attention to that death to stimulate local interest and discussion. What was the cause of these two deaths, and could they have been avoided? In a case like this, our recommendation is to focus on the number of incidents involved rather than the rates.

As always, we invite your feedback about the *2003 Kansas KIDS COUNT Data Book* and input regarding future productions of the book.

2003 Kansas KIDS COUNT Data Book

The *2003 Kansas KIDS COUNT Data Book* begins with a special report on early childhood education. This section discusses the importance of quality care and early learning for children and parents. The payoff of quality child care and preschool is high for children, parents and communities. Three issues for improving early childhood education are outlined:

- Well-trained caregivers are the heart of quality programs
- Low salaries and lack of benefits drive good teachers from the field
- Parents can't do it alone

Indicator Trends

The *2003 Kansas KIDS COUNT Data Book* provides state and county data on 22 indicators of the well-being of children and families in Kansas. These indicators reflect five different areas of functioning: economic well-being, physical health and safety, childhood care and education, emotional well-being and social behavior and control. By highlighting state and county trends, we hope to raise public awareness about the well-being of children and encourage citizen action.

As with previous years' data books, the *2003 Kansas KIDS COUNT Data Book* shows progress in some areas, setbacks in others, as well as a few where indicators are steady.

Measures Showing Notable Improvement

- Births to school-age mothers are down, which follows a national trend. While this is good news, the continued need for teen pregnancy prevention cannot be overemphasized. The United States still lags far behind most industrialized countries on this indicator.
- Childhood death rates continued to drop.
- Immunization rates increased for another year. Still, Kansas remains 10 percentage points shy of the national Healthy People 2010 Goal of 90 percent.
- Head Start participation made a sizable improvement and provided quality early childhood education to more children in need.
- High school graduation rates improved only a small amount, but continued on a needed upward trend.
- Out-of-home placements notably improved (declined) in comparison to the base years.
- The teen violent death rate fell slightly during the last year and in comparison to the previous five years.
- Juvenile court filings declined by a considerable amount.
- Kansas teens reported a significant decline in the use of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco and a modest decrease in binge drinking.

Measures Remaining Steady

- The infant mortality rate increased very slightly.
- While the prenatal care rate did not change in comparison to the previous five years, it still has room for improvement to meet the Healthy People 2010 Goal of 90 percent.
- Infants born at low birth weight also did not change in comparison to the previous five years. This trend of leveling off is similar to the nation's recent experience.
- As a new program with only one year of baseline data, Early Head Start remained nearly unchanged with only the slightest increase.
- Child care availability worsened somewhat showing a small decrease.
- Post-secondary education or training among high school graduates remained nearly unchanged with only the slightest improvement.
- Births to mothers with less than a high school degree increased by a small amount.
- Teens reported use of drugs declined slightly.

Measures That Are Deteriorating

- Free school meals jumped by nine percent over the previous five years, indicating more economic need among Kansas children.
- Reported child abuse and neglect continued on an upward trend with a moderate increase over the previous five years.
- Substantiated child abuse and neglect also increased, possibly indicating more troubling conditions for families and children.

What You Can Do

This year's Data Book shows improvements outnumbering worsening conditions. These accomplishments should be acknowledged and celebrated. Further gains can be made by seeking to understand the factors contributing to these successes. Although notable progress has been achieved, we cannot relax our efforts to improve child well-being. On the contrary, they give us an opportunity to focus our attention on the indicators that are worsening or not improving.

Contact Kansas Action for Children at (785) 232-0550 for information about the electronic legislative update list. For more information on children's issues, visit the Kansas Action for Children Web site at www.kac.org.

Do your part to make KIDS COUNT in Kansas!

Invest Early: Good Beginnings Last A Lifetime

With such an uncertain economic climate in Kansas, making children and families a priority is more important than ever before.

We all face difficult choices in times like these. Improving services to children and families may seem out of reach. In reality, investing in opportunities we know make a difference will save money in the future.

One place to start is the early years. Children in Kansas deserve early learning opportunities, such as quality care and preschool. Brain research has shown the quality of care very young children receive plays a vital role in their development and eventual success in school.

What is early learning? More than just basic care, early learning is quality child care and preschool opportunities that expose children to positive learning experiences that are critical to their emotional, social and intellectual development.

Parents in Kansas struggle to find quality programs at a price they can afford, and early childhood workers struggle to stay in a field they love but fails to pay a living wage. Parent dollars and the sacrifices of child care workers who subsidize Kansas' child care system are not enough. Public investment is also necessary to make Kansas the best state in the nation in which to raise a child.

Many Kansans think our state is already a good place to raise children. It is, but it can be better.

Consider the following data from the *2003 Kansas KIDS COUNT Data Book*:

Children In Poverty: The number of children living in poverty is increasing across the nation and in Kansas. Undesirable outcomes linked to children born in poverty include substandard education, poor emotional health and delinquency. While investing in early learning opportunities is important to the development of all children, quality child care and preschool are especially crucial for children from low-income families because those programs have the potential to help children overcome the obstacles they face.

Head Start Participation: Kansas experienced a 19.5 percent increase in the number of Head Start slots available as compared with the previous five-year period. Head Start is an example of an effective early learning program for at-risk children. When Head Start children go to school, research shows they score higher on achievement tests. They also have significantly lower absentee rates, demonstrate high self-esteem and receive more medical and dental screenings. However, 22 counties in Kansas do not have Head Start programs. Seventy-five counties do not have Early Head Start programs.

Child Care Availability: Kansas' child care capacity decreased three percent in comparison to the previous five-year period. An increasing demand for child care emphasizes the need to make quality early learning opportunities accessible to all families in Kansas.

Stakeholders across Kansas have been talking about the implications of this data for young children. They determined three areas warrant particular attention to improve the quality of early learning opportunities.

Well-trained caregivers are the heart of quality programs

Mounting evidence suggests the training level of caregivers is one of the most critical indicators of the quality of a child's experiences in child care and preschool. A well-trained workforce contributes to a child's ability to succeed in school and in life. In addition, quality early learning opportunities have been proven to compensate for negative risk factors and help children overcome deficits in their development.

Affording training can be difficult for caregivers who do not earn as much as funeral attendants or garbage collectors. Low provider wages also make it difficult to attract and retain qualified staff. Research has demonstrated children attending programs with more staff turnover are less competent in language and social development.

Investment in early learning and its employees is a workforce development issue that needs to be addressed in Kansas. An example of an effective program is the T.E.A.C.H. (Teacher Education And Compensation Helps) Early Childhood Kansas Project. T.E.A.C.H. increases compensation to caregivers with more education and requires participants to remain employed in the child care field for an additional time period following their training.

Low salaries and lack of benefits drive good teachers from the field

Child care professionals are among the lowest paid workers in Kansas. Inadequate compensation has driven many qualified practitioners from the field to higher paying jobs, decreasing the quality of the available early learning opportunities. At the same time, families continue to deal with the persistent problem of finding affordable, high-quality child care at a time of growing need.

Salaries for early learning professionals in Kansas average $16,000 - $17,000. Few providers are offered health insurance as part of their employment. As a result, turnover in the child care field is high, with as much as one-third of the workforce leaving each year. In Kansas, turnover rates average 40 percent, and in some areas of the state exceed 200 percent.

Lack of resources and an effort to maintain affordability for parents often makes it difficult for early learning programs to reward or encourage teacher education through salaries. In order to attract and retain the quality teachers our children deserve, it is necessary that the rate of compensation in Kansas be increased.

One way to do that is through the Child Care WAGE$ Kansas Project. It provides education-based salary supplements to teachers and family care providers working with children from birth to five. WAGE$ is designed to provide young children more stable relationships with better-educated teachers by rewarding teacher education and continuity of care.

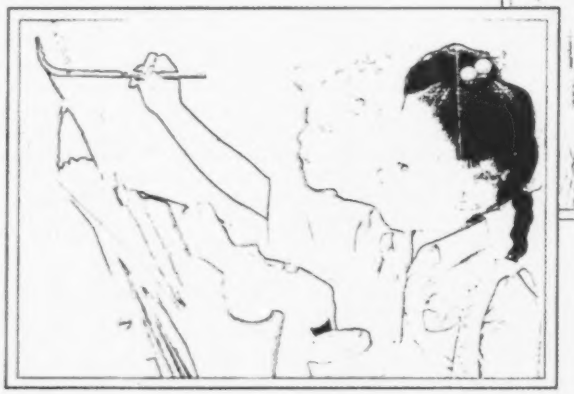
Parents can't do it alone

We have described the need for well-trained and appropriately compensated child care professionals who support the development of young children. Improving those areas will enhance early learning opportunities such as quality child care and preschool in Kansas.

However, it is also important to recognize parents – both those who work outside the home and those who do not – deserve access to supports. Parents are the first and most influential teachers for their children. They need the skills, knowledge and abilities to make well-informed choices and to assist children in reaching their potential.

The early years of a child's life are critical for optimal development and provide the foundation for success in school and in life. Research indicates the more extensive the parental involvement in the child's education, the higher the student's achievement.

In light of the crucial role parents play in the early years, the state can help by providing parents with the tools they need to raise a successful child. Parents as Teachers is a program designed to do that. This early childhood parent education and family support program enhances child development and school achievement through parent education accessible to all families. Not only does it help create strong families, it is cost effective. Participation is voluntary.



Conclusion

For every dollar spent on high-quality early education programs, taxpayers can expect four dollars in benefits. These programs not only lead to greater academic success, they boost lifetime earnings for participants and their mothers, according to the National Institute for Early Education Research.

While cost-effectiveness of programs is often highlighted, especially in times of economic uncertainty, we should not lose sight of the real reason for investing in early learning opportunities: it is in the best interest of the child. We encourage you to use the data in this book to help make Kansas the best state in the nation in which to raise a child.

STATE PROFILE

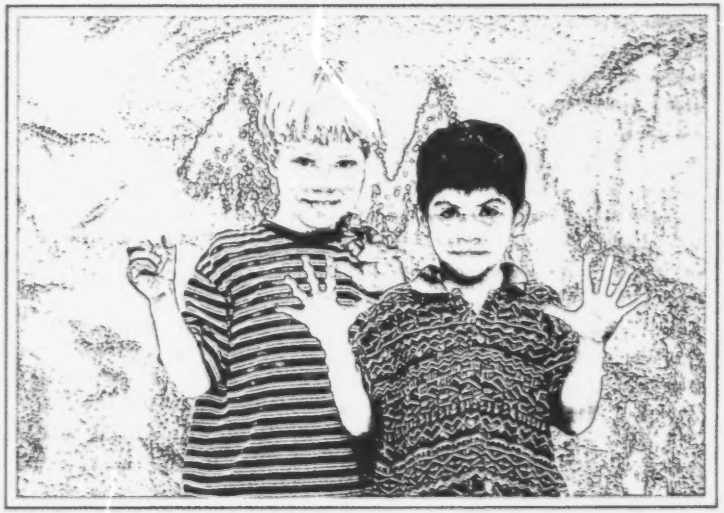
Kansas

	Base Rate	Current Number	Current Rate	Percent Change
Emotional Well-Being				
Births to School-Age Mothers	10.1	1,411	8.7	-13.9
Children in Poverty	.	101,234	14.3	.
Children Approved for Free School Meals	24.2	122,933	26.2	9.1
Physical Health and Safety				
Childhood Deaths	27.3	130	23.5	-13.9
Infant Mortalities	7.3	285	7.3	0.3
Births with Adequate Prenatal Care	81.2	31,091	81.2	0.0
Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age Two	70.5	24,111	80.1	13.7
Low-Birth-Weight Babies	7.0	2,712	7.0	0.0
Childhood Care and Education				
Early Head Start Participation	5.5	1,183	5.5	.04
Head Start Participation	56.7	7,217	67.8	19.5
Child Care Availability	26.3	130,002	25.5	-3.0
High School Graduate Post-Secondary Education	76.7	22.754	77.5	1.0
Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree	18.7	7,231	18.8	0.6
Students Graduating from High School	81.5	29,360	84.4	3.6
Economic Well-Being				
Out-of-Home Placements	7.6	5,049	6.6	-23.8
Teen Violent Deaths	66.2	135	63.0	-4.9
Reported Child Abuse and Neglect	52.4	42,686	55.8	6.3
Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect	10.7	8,824	11.5	7.7

	Base Rate	Current Number	Current Rate	Percent Change
Social Behavior and Social Control				
Juvenile Court Filings	24.7	15,829	22.0	-10.9
Youth Who Report Using Tobacco in Past 30 Days	22.3	11,655	17.5	-21.5
Youth Who Report Binge Drinking	19.6	11,886	17.9	-8.8
Youth Who Report Using Other Drugs	21.8	14,026	21.2	-2.9

Summary

Kansas experienced a year in which improvements outnumbered worsening conditions. All three social behavior indicators improved (declined), with the most noticeable progress in teens' tobacco use, which dropped by 21.5 percent in comparison to the previous five-year period. Other welcome declines were seen in a 13.9 percent drop in births to school-age mothers, a 13.9 percent reduction in childhood deaths and a 23.8 percent decrease in out-of-home placements. Notable gains were made for children in the 13.7 percent increase in immunizations and the 19.5 percent upward trend seen in Head Start participation. The high school graduation rate increased by a small, but welcome, amount. In contrast to these accomplishments, there were concerns. Children living just above poverty grew as indicated by an increase of 9.1 percent in children approved for free school meals. Child care availability, an essential support for working parents, fell by 3 percent. The state also experienced setbacks on reported and substantiated child abuse, which both moderately increased.



Births to School-Age Mothers

What does the indicator measure?

The number of live births per 1,000 children and teens ages 10 to 17.

Why is it important?

Although teen birth rates have reached historic lows, the United States still has the highest rate in the industrialized world. Teen births result in challenges and difficulties for both young mothers and their children. Teen mothers' future prospects dramatically decline as they are less likely to complete school, more likely to be a single parent, to live in poverty and to receive public assistance. Babies born to young mothers are more likely to be low birth weight, have childhood health problems and be hospitalized. As these children get older they are more likely to experience problems in school, suffer abuse and neglect and become a teen parent themselves.

How can we improve?

A recent comprehensive review of teen pregnancy prevention programs highlighted the following as key ingredients for effective prevention curriculum:

- A clear, consistently reinforced message on abstinence and/or contraception.
- Basic, accurate information.
- Activities to address social pressures.
- Practice with communication, negotiation and refusal skills.
- Teaching methods that involve participants and personalize the information.
- Behavioral goals, teaching methods and materials that are customized to the students.
- Sufficient length of time (e.g., more than a few hours).
- Adequately trained teachers or peer leaders who believe in the program.[1]

Kansas Trends

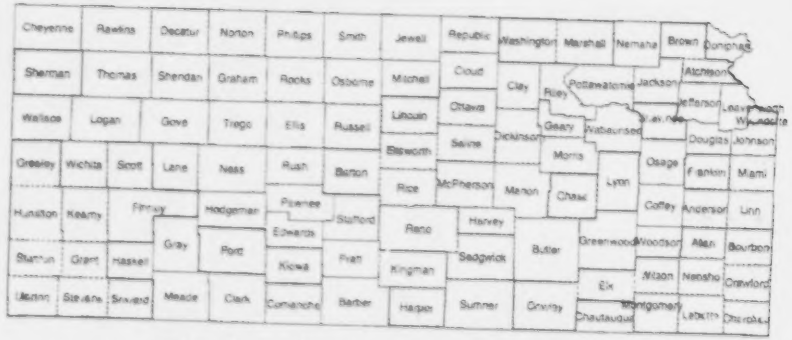
- In 2001, 1,411 babies were born in Kansas to teens ages 10 to 17, showing a rate of 8.7 per 1,000. The current rate was down nearly 14% from the previous five years.
- About 10% of Kansas counties reported no teen births in 2001. The highest rates were above 20 per 1,000 teens and found in Allen, Finney, Greeley, Hamilton, Seward and Wyandotte counties.
- The most significant improvements were seen by Gove, Kiowa, Lincoln and Washington counties, all of whom decreased the rate per 1,000 by 150% or more and had a current rate of 6 per 1,000 or fewer.
- The map shows pockets of higher teen birth rates in the southwest and southeast corners of the state.

[1] More information is available from The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy at www.teenpregnancy.org.

	Base Years 1996-00			Current Year 2002			
County	Average Number of Teen Births	Teen Births Per 1,000 Girls	Decile Rank	Number of Teen Births	Teen Births Per 1,000 Girls	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Allen	12	13	9	20	22	10	76
Anderson	4	8	6	3	6	5	-27
Atchison	9	9	6	11	10	8	18
Barber	1	4	2	0	0	2	-100
Barton	18	11	8	14	8	7	-27
Bourbon	12	13	9	10	11	9	-16
Brown	4	6	4	7	10	8	74
Butler	28	7	5	30	7	6	9
Chase	3	18	10	3	18	10	-3
Chautauqa	3	12	8	0	0	2	-100
Cherokee	12	8	6	21	15	9	82
Cheyenne	1	5	3	0	0	2	-100
Clark	1	4	2	1	7	6	55
Clay	4	6	4	2	4	3	-38
Cloud	3	6	4	1	2	2	-70
Coffey	3	5	3	2	3	3	-39
Comanche	1	5	3	0	0	2	-100
Cowley	23	10	7	29	13	9	26
Crawford	25	12	9	18	9	7	-27
Decatur	2	8	6	1	5	5	-40
Dickinson	8	7	5	9	7	6	2
Doniphan	6	12	9	1	2	2	-82
Douglas	30	7	5	22	5	4	-31
Edwards	2	12	8	1	5	4	-60
Elk	1	8	6	3	13	9	64
Ellis	9	6	4	3	2	2	-66
Ellsworth	1	3	1	3	8	7	188
Finney	62	24	10	58	21	10	-13
Ford	41	22	10	39	19	10	-13
Franklin	16	10	8	18	11	9	7
Geary	25	18	10	17	10	8	-44
Gove	0	2	1	1	6	5	179
Graham	2	11	8	0	0	2	-100
Grant	13	21	10	10	17	10	-18
Gray	3	6	4	1	2	2	-62
Greeley	1	9	7	2	23	10	148
Greenwood	4	9	7	2	5	4	-50
Hamilton	1	9	7	4	21	10	133

Individual county data is available online at www.kac.org

County	Base Years 1996-00: Average Number of Teen Births	Base Years 1996-00: Teen Births Per 1,000 Girls	Base Years 1996-00: Decile Rank	Current Year 2002: Number of Teen Births	Current Year 2002: Teen Births Per 1,000 Girls	Current Year 2002: Decile Rank	Percent Change
Harper	3	9	7	3	7	6	-24
Harvey	18	9	6	14	7	6	-22
Haskell	4	13	9	1	3	3	-76
Hodgeman	1	6	3	0	0	2	-100
Jackson	5	6	4	6	7	6	15
Jefferson	10	9	7	0	0	2	-100
Jewell	1	3	1	1	5	4	66
Johnson	84	3	1	77	3	3	-15
Kearny	4	14	10	3	9	7	-39
Kingman	6	10	7	2	3	3	-69
Kiowa	1	4	2	2	10	8	157
Labette	15	11	8	18	13	9	21
Lane	0	3	2	0	0	2	-100
Leavenworth	32	7	6	19	5	4	-37
Lincoln	1	5	2	3	15	9	224
Linn	6	11	8	4	7	6	-37
Logan	1	4	2	0	0	2	-100
Lyon	25	13	9	20	9	8	-25
Marion	5	6	4	3	4	3	-42
Marshall	3	4	2	6	8	7	96
McPherson	13	8	6	14	7	6	-4
Meade	3	9	7	0	0	2	-100
Miami	12	7	5	12	6	5	-10
Mitchell	2	3	1	2	4	4	31
Montgomery	31	14	9	18	8	7	-41
Morris	2	5	3	2	5	5	5
Morton	2	9	7	3	12	9	32
Nemaha	3	5	3	0	0	2	-100
Neosho	7	7	5	9	8	7	16
Ness	1	7	5	1	5	5	-23
Norton	1	2	1	1	3	3	65
Osage	8	7	5	5	5	4	-37
Osborne	2	6	4	0	0	2	-100
Ottawa	2	5	3	3	8	7	45
Pawnee	3	7	6	1	2	2	-68
Phillips	2	6	4	1	3	3	-55
Pottawatomie	6	5	2	7	5	5	15
Pratt	4	6	4	3	5	5	-18
Rawlins	1	4	2	1	6	5	31
Reno	37	10	8	38	10	8	2
Republic	1	3	1	1	3	3	-12
Rice	5	7	5	6	9	7	29
Riley	13	5	3	18	7	7	48
Rooks	3	8	6	1	3	3	-63
Rush	1	5	3	1	5	4	-9
Russell	3	7	5	3	7	6	4
Saline	37	12	9	34	11	8	-10
Scott	3	9	7	3	9	7	-2
Sedgwick	349	13	9	300	11	8	-17
Seward	33	24	10	36	25	10	2
Shawnee	117	12	9	109	11	9	-4
Sheridan	0	2	1	0	0	2	-100
Sherman	6	14	10	4	10	8	-27
Smith	1	3	1	0	0	2	-100
Stafford	3	10	7	0	0	2	-100
Stanton	2	11	8	3	17	10	55
Stevens	7	17	10	6	14	9	-17
Sumner	14	7	6	11	6	5	-16
Thomas	2	4	2	2	4	4	-4
Trego	1	5	3	1	5	4	-8
Wabaunsee	3	7	4	0	0	2	-100
Wallace	0	3	2	1	7	6	101
Washington	1	3	1	4	10	8	218
Wichita	2	11	8	1	7	6	-38
Wilson	8	12	9	8	13	9	12
Woodson	2	7	5	1	4	4	-40
Wyandotte	215	22	10	187	20	10	-12
Kansas	1,593	10.1		1,411	8.7		-13.9



Births to School-Age Mothers

Number of live births per 1,000 children and teens ages 10 to17

0.0 - 2.1 | 2.2 - 4.3 | 4.4 - 6.6 | 6.7 - 9.7 | 9.8 - 22.1

Children in Poverty

What does the indicator measure?

The percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In calendar year 1999, the poverty threshold for a family of four was $17,029.

Why is it important?

Child poverty is of particular concern as the United States has reached an all-time high for the proportion of poor children in families whose parents are working. Living poor means living with serious deprivations such as lack of food, utility shutoff, crowded housing and lack of a stove or refrigerator. Poor children are also more likely to face a range of risks, such as inadequate nutrition, environmental toxins, trauma and abuse, low-quality child care and parental substance abuse. The impact on children is an increase in health problems, educational problems and the likelihood that they will be poor themselves as an adult.

How can we improve?

Child poverty can be addressed with the following:

- Livable wages to all people who work.
- Education and training for better-paying jobs and jobs with substantial health benefits.
- Low-cost housing.
- Both parents supporting their children.
- A range of community services and resources that help strengthen families' capacities to support their own children.

Kansas Trends

- Poverty estimates for 1999 show Kansas with a child poverty rate of 14.3%, compared to a national rate of 16%.
- Only two counties had rates at or below 10%: Johnson and McPherson.
- Nineteen Kansas counties had one in five or more children living in poverty. The highest rates were in Chautauqua (23%), Elk (25%) and Wyandotte (23%) counties.
- The map shows a trouble spot in the southeast corner of the state.

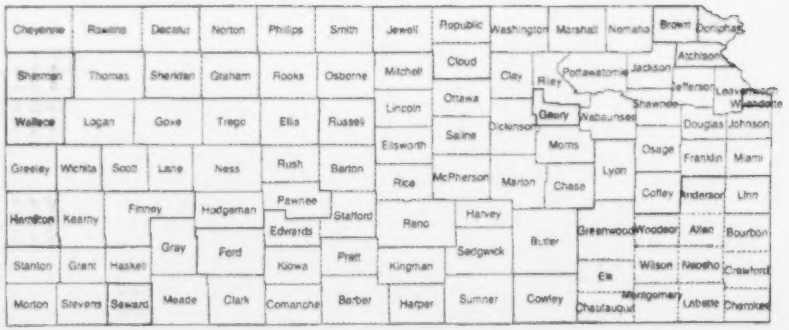
1999 Estimate of Children Under Age 18 Living in Poverty

County	Number Living in Poverty	Percent Living in Poverty	Median Income	Decile Rank
Allen	752	21	31,155	10
Anderson	408	19	32,140	9
Atchison	789	19	34,341	8
Barber	228	17	32,368	7
Barton	1,336	18	32,635	8
Bourbon	874	22	30,410	10
Brown	564	20	31,691	9
Butler	1,924	11	46,683	1
Chase	114	16	32,337	5
Chautauqua	229	23	27,996	10
Cherokee	1,302	22	30,124	10
Cheyenne	133	18	31,185	7
Clark	106	17	34,955	6
Clay	366	17	34,384	6
Cloud	399	18	31,124	7
Coffey	278	12	36,633	1
Comanche	68	16	29,524	4
Cowley	1,692	18	34,446	8
Crawford	1,773	21	29,642	9
Decatur	148	19	30,058	8
Dickinson	667	14	35,773	2
Doniphan	338	16	32,783	5
Douglas	2,598	13	37,536	2
Edwards	151	18	31,494	7
Elk	182	25	26,173	10
Ellis	794	13	33,285	2
Ellsworth	169	13	34,999	2
Finney	2,403	18	37,596	7
Ford	1,751	18	36,659	7
Franklin	950	14	38,391	3
Geary	1,738	21	30,342	10
Gove	116	14	34,140	3
Graham	124	19	31,096	8
Grant	405	16	40,941	4
Gray	252	14	40,946	2
Greeley	62	15	36,471	4
Greenwood	372	21	29,706	10
Hamilton	164	22	34,247	10

Individual county data is available online at www.kac.org

1999 Estimate of Children Under Age 18 Living in Poverty

County	Number Living in Poverty	Percent Living in Poverty	Median Income	Decile Rank
Harper	296	19	30,729	8
Harvey	1,014	12	40,607	2
Haskell	223	16	41,108	5
Hodgeman	76	13	36,648	2
Jackson	499	14	39,320	3
Jefferson	557	11	44,141	1
Jewell	149	18	30,684	7
Johnson	6,903	6	62,887	1
Kearny	254	16	40,276	5
Kingman	401	17	37,188	6
Kiowa	128	16	32,459	5
Labette	1,170	20	30,506	9
Lane	87	16	36,524	5
Leavenworth	2,209	12	46,037	2
Lincoln	129	15	30,845	4
Linn	448	19	34,020	8
Logan	109	14	33,621	3
Lyon	1,616	18	33,110	7
Marion	466	14	34,102	3
Marshall	439	16	32,983	5
McPherson	664	9	41,263	1
Meade	181	13	37,604	2
Miami	875	11	44,865	1
Mitchell	242	15	34,132	4
Montgomery	1,808	20	30,961	9
Morris	225	15	32,899	4
Morton	176	17	38,669	6
Nemaha	409	13	34,608	2
Neosho	870	20	31,881	9
Ness	104	13	32,947	2
Norton	223	17	31,728	6
Osage	607	14	37,271	3
Osborne	176	17	29,586	6
Ottawa	186	12	38,322	1
Pawnee	257	16	34,722	4
Phillips	245	17	34,464	6
Pottawatomie	729	14	40,369	3
Pratt	379	16	35,541	5
Rawlins	128	18	32,589	7
Reno	2,701	17	35,788	7
Republic	227	17	30,575	7
Rice	451	17	34,949	6
Riley	1,609	14	33,360	3
Rooks	240	17	30,666	6
Rush	136	17	30,949	7
Russell	303	18	28,784	8
Saline	1,953	14	38,027	3
Scott	154	11	41,054	1
Sedgwick	18,564	15	42,468	4
Seward	1,430	20	35,842	9
Shawnee	6,646	16	39,831	4
Sheridan	140	19	34,842	8
Sherman	333	20	32,614	9
Smith	165	17	29,256	6
Stafford	239	19	31,380	9
Stanton	122	17	40,593	5
Stevens	281	17	41,963	5
Sumner	1,057	14	39,949	3
Thomas	262	12	37,318	2
Trego	119	16	30,236	5
Wabaunsee	203	11	40,201	1
Wallace	107	21	33,833	10
Washington	241	16	29,740	4
Wichita	138	19	36,221	9
Wilson	526	20	29,499	9
Woodson	161	20	25,565	9
Wyandotte	10,355	23	31,816	10
Kansas	**101,234**	**14.3**	**39,726**	



Children in Poverty

Percent of children under age 18 living in poverty

5.7 - 13.5 | 13.6 - 15.8 | 15.9 - 17.2 | 17.3 - 19.0 | 19.1 - 24.9

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Children Approved for Free School Meals

What does the indicator measure?

The percentage of children enrolled in school in an academic year who were approved for free school meals. (Does not include reduced school meals).

Why is it important?

Children who experience hunger and food insecurity face a variety of consequences including:

- Poorer overall health status and compromised ability to resist illness.
- More frequent health problems such as stomachaches, headaches, colds, ear infections and fatigue.
- Higher incidence of hospitalizations.
- Higher levels of aggression, hyperactivity and anxiety.
- Difficulty getting along with other children.
- Increased need for mental health services.
- Impaired cognitive functioning and diminished capacity to learn.
- Lower test scores and poorer overall school achievement.
- Increased school absences, tardiness and school suspension.

How can we improve?

Free school meals is a good proxy measure for child and family poverty. Some ideas for reducing child poverty include:

- Families must be able to work and to work they need affordable supports like child care and after-school programs.
- Governments should ease access to unemployment insurance, food and medical assistance for low-paid workers.
- Working should pay - the minimum wage should be raised to at least support a family of three above the poverty threshold.

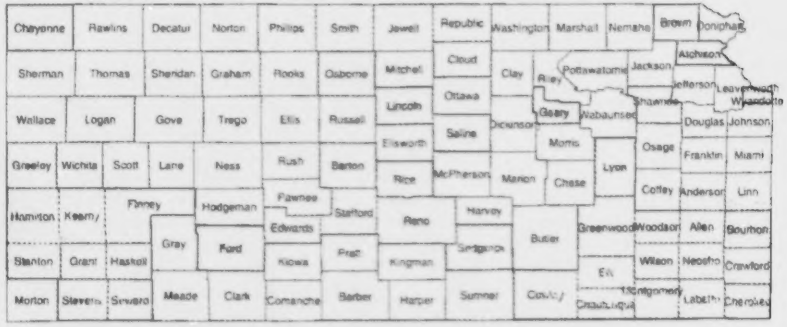
Kansas Trends

- In the 2002/2003 school year 26.2% of school children were approved for free school meals.
- Kansas saw a 9.1% increase in the percent of children approved for free school meals in the 2002/2003 school year, when compared to the previous five-year period.
- The data show that neighboring counties can have extremely disparate rates. For the state, the free school meal rate ranges from a low of 7% in Johnson County to a high of 51% in neighboring Wyandotte County.
- The map points out pockets of higher rates in southwestern Kansas and southeastern Kansas. A few other counties also are among those with the highest rates including the more populous counties of Sedgwick and Wyandotte.

Individual county data is available online at www.kac.org

	Base Years 1997-01			Current Year 2003			
County	Average Number Approved for Free Meals	Percent Approved for Free Meals	Decile Rank	Number Approved for Free Meals	Percent Approved for Free Meals	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Allen	747	29	7	786	32	8	11
Anderson	373	26	6	379	27	7	6
Atchison	849	32	9	861	35	9	9
Barber	231	22	5	211	22	4	1
Barton	1,511	31	9	1,487	32	8	4
Bourbon	841	31	9	868	34	9	10
Brown	544	29	8	546	32	8	9
Butler	1,783	13	1	2,157	16	1	19
Chase	108	21	4	120	25	5	19
Chautauqua	245	34	10	243	36	10	6
Cherokee	1,434	37	10	1,410	37	10	0
Cheyenne	154	25	6	186	32	8	29
Clark	114	21	4	131	25	5	16
Clay	343	22	4	366	24	4	10
Cloud	443	29	8	422	30	7	4
Coffey	354	19	3	378	21	3	11
Comanche	67	20	3	62	20	3	3
Cowley	1,884	28	7	2,255	34	9	21
Crawford	1,848	31	9	1,973	34	9	9
Decatur	143	23	5	124	23	4	0
Dickinson	890	22	5	834	21	3	-4
Doniphan	390	24	5	361	22	4	-5
Douglas	2,257	18	2	2,361	19	2	6
Edwards	148	27	7	148	31	8	16
Elk	304	39	10	279	40	10	3
Ellis	675	16	1	726	18	2	14
Ellsworth	229	18	2	237	20	3	12
Finney	3,214	37	10	3,455	40	10	8
Ford	2,663	43	10	3,066	47	10	11
Franklin	992	21	4	1,102	22	4	9
Geary	2,346	36	10	2,187	34	9	-6
Gove	119	17	1	143	20	3	23
Graham	126	26	6	117	26	6	0
Grant	507	28	7	558	31	8	11
Gray	252	20	3	305	23	4	17
Greeley	71	21	4	89	28	7	35
Greenwood	368	31	9	348	31	7	-1
Hamilton	179	34	10	188	38	10	13

County	Base Years 1997-01 Average Number Approved for Free Meals	Base Years 1997-01 Percent Approved for Free Meals	Base Years 1997-01 Decile Rank	Current Year 2003 Number Approved for Free Meals	Current Year 2003 Percent Approved for Free Meals	Current Year 2003 Decile Rank	Percent Change
Harper	306	26	7	281	23	4	-10
Harvey	1,291	22	5	1,461	24	5	11
Haskell	291	32	9	278	30	7	-5
Hodgeman	90	19	3	91	20	2	6
Jackson	474	20	3	517	21	3	6
Jefferson	655	15	1	733	17	1	14
Jewell	173	29	8	146	27	6	-7
Johnson	4,386	6	1	5,318	7	1	17
Kearny	382	34	10	381	34	9	1
Kingman	342	21	4	335	22	3	1
Kiowa	112	20	3	164	27	6	38
Labette	1,288	30	8	1,419	34	9	15
Lane	85	20	3	91	24	5	20
Leavenworth	1,861	15	1	1,989	16	1	4
Lincoln	129	21	4	171	30	7	38
Linn	525	26	6	547	27	6	4
Logan	180	30	8	155	30	7	0
Lyon	2,001	32	9	2,342	37	10	16
Marion	442	17	2	443	18	2	7
Marshall	434	18	2	432	19	2	9
McPherson	566	11	1	605	12	1	5
Meade	116	17	2	165	23	4	34
Miami	846	18	2	864	18	2	4
Mitchell	289	20	4	240	19	2	-7
Montgomery	1,973	32	9	1,970	35	10	10
Morris	255	24	5	242	25	5	3
Morton	230	28	7	235	25	5	-9
Nemaha	316	17	2	313	18	2	5
Neosho	923	29	8	926	31	7	6
Ness	115	18	2	94	17	1	-5
Norton	204	20	3	189	19	2	-2
Osage	731	22	5	704	22	3	0
Osborne	127	26	6	133	30	7	17
Ottawa	257	19	3	233	18	2	-4
Pawnee	340	26	7	288	25	5	-3
Phillips	256	23	5	249	24	5	4
Pottawatomie	555	15	1	593	16	1	9
Pratt	358	22	4	350	23	4	6
Rawlins	114	23	5	93	22	3	-4
Reno	2,705	26	6	2,879	29	7	10
Republic	255	25	6	243	26	6	2
Rice	555	28	7	651	34	9	21
Riley	1,204	18	2	1,163	19	2	3
Rooks	257	24	5	232	24	5	-2
Rush	174	27	7	155	26	6	-2
Russell	332	26	6	323	27	6	4
Saline	2,346	27	7	2,419	28	7	4
Scott	209	19	3	203	21	3	8
Sedgwick	23,287	30	9	27,272	35	9	17
Seward	2,224	44	10	2,590	49	10	12
Shawnee	8,019	30	8	8,494	32	8	8
Sheridan	60	14	1	52	14	1	2
Sherman	298	26	6	279	26	6	2
Smith	200	25	6	176	25	5	-3
Stafford	327	30	9	366	33	8	11
Stanton	180	31	9	196	34	9	8
Stevens	362	29	8	463	35	9	23
Sumner	1,016	22	4	1,154	26	6	21
Thomas	277	19	2	335	23	4	26
Trego	89	17	2	70	18	1	5
Wabaunsee	178	15	1	182	17	1	12
Wallace	106	26	6	105	27	6	6
Washington	289	22	4	284	22	4	3
Wichita	129	27	7	133	27	6	-1
Wilson	554	29	8	341	31	8	5
Woodson	224	29	8	466	33	8	15
Wyandotte	14,058	50	10	14,458	51	10	4
Kansas	113,677	24.2		122,933	26.2		9.1



Children Approved for Free School Meals

Percent of children approved for free school meals

6.7 - 19.9 | 20.0 - 23.6 | 23.7 - 27.5 | 27.6 - 33.7 | 33.8 - 51.4

Childhood Deaths

What does the indicator measure?

The number of deaths from all causes per 100,000 children ages 1 to 14.

Why is it important?

Every child is special and unique. No child can be replaced. Sadly, most child deaths are due to unintentional injuries, which are preventable. Every parent's goal is to create a safe environment and prevent injuries.

How can we improve?

The following are key recommendations from The Future of Children special issue on unintentional injuries in childhood:

- Health care providers should discuss safety practices during routine health visits. To encourage this, private insurers and Medicaid should adequately reimburse for counseling.
- Local communities should implement effective, community-based injury prevention programs grounded in a health behavior framework, such as those shown to increase bicycle helmet and car seat use.
- Local communities should mandate by law passive strategies that make children's environments safer, such as traffic calming measures and fences that enclose swimming pools on all sides.
- Uniform legislation should be enacted and enforced in every state to mandate the following practices: age-appropriate car seat or booster seat use for children, bicycle helmet use and residential smoke detectors that are hard-wired or use lithium batteries.[1]

Kansas Trends

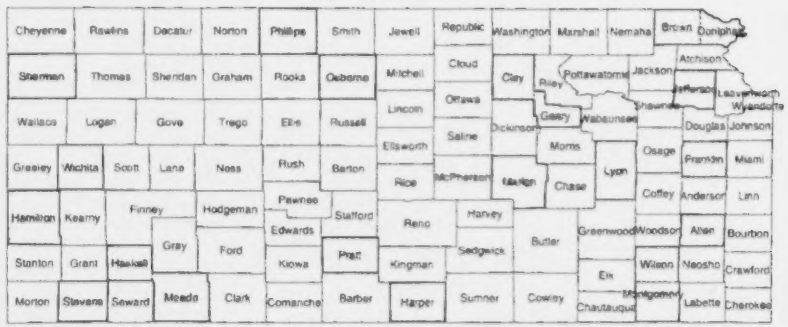
- In 2001, 130 children ages 1 to 14 died in the state of Kansas. This is a childhood death rate of 23.5 per 100,000, down nearly 14% from the previous five-year period.
- The state's 2001 childhood death rate of 23.5 per 100,000 children is similar to the national rate of 24 per 100,000 for 1999, the most recent year for which national data are available.
- As the map points out, a good part of the state experienced no or a low rate of childhood deaths in 2001. Well over half (57%) of Kansas counties reported no child deaths.

[1]More information can be found at www.futureofchildren.org.

	Base Years 1996-00			Current Year 2001			
County	Average Number of Childhood Deaths	Childhood Death Rate	Decile Rank	Number of Childhood Deaths	Childhood Death Rate	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Allen	1.0	33.9	6	1	37.5	9	10
Anderson	1.4	86.8	10	0	.0	6	-100 +
Atchison	1.0	29.7	5	1	30.1	8	1
Barber	.0	.0	2	0	.0	6	0 +
Barton	.6	10.2	2	1	18.1	7	77
Bourbon	1.2	40.8	8	0	.0	6	-100 +
Brown	.6	26.2	4	1	47.9	9	83
Butler	2.4	18.2	3	1	7.5	6	-59
Chase	.0	.0	2	0	.0	6	0 +
Chautauqa	.4	52.3	9	0	.0	6	-100 +
Cherokee	1.2	26.6	4	1	21.6	7	-19
Cheyenne	.4	68.9	10	0	.0	6	-100 +
Clark	.2	43.7	8	0	.0	6	-100 +
Clay	.2	11.3	2	1	60.1	9	434
Cloud	.6	34.6	7	0	.0	6	-100 +
Coffey	.6	33.3	6	0	.0	6	-100 +
Comanche	.0	.0	2	0	.0	6	0 +
Cowley	1.4	18.9	3	0	.0	6	-100
Crawford	1.2	18.3	3	1	15.2	7	-17
Decatur	.2	30.3	5	0	.0	6	-100 +
Dickinson	1.4	36.2	7	0	.0	6	-100 +
Doniphan	.2	13.0	2	1	62.9	9	384
Douglas	3.2	20.9	4	6	37.2	8	78
Edwards	.2	30.5	5	0	.0	6	-100 +
Elk	.2	35.7	7	0	.0	6	-100 +
Ellis	1.2	23.8	4	1	22.3	7	-6
Ellsworth	.2	19.0	3	0	.0	6	-100 +
Finney	2.4	23.8	4	4	35.8	8	51
Ford	3.0	43.3	8	1	12.5	6	-71
Franklin	1.8	34.0	6	3	56.8	9	67
Geary	2.4	41.9	8	3	46.7	9	12
Gove	.0	.0	2	0	.0	6	0 +
Graham	.2	33.6	6	0	.0	6	-100 +
Grant	1.0	47.7	9	0	.0	6	-100 +
Gray	.2	14.7	3	0	.0	6	-100 +
Greeley	.2	50.9	9	0	.0	6	-100 +
Greenwood	.4	27.9	5	0	.0	6	-100 +
Hamilton	.2	42.9	8	2	340.2	10	692

Individual county data is available online at www.kac.org

County	Base Years 1996-00 Average Number of Childhood Deaths	Childhood Death Rate	Decile Rank	Current Year 2001 Number of Childhood Deaths	Childhood Death Rate	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Harper	.2	16.4	3	1	84.3	10	412
Harvey	2.0	30.0	5	1	15.3	7	-49
Haskell	.6	59.8	9	1	91.1	10	52
Hodgeman	.2	42.4	8	0	.0	6	-100 +
Jackson	1.6	61.3	9	0	.0	6	-100 +
Jefferson	1.0	26.5	4	2	51.7	9	95
Jewell	.4	59.4	9	0	.0	6	-100 +
Johnson	11.4	13.1	2	16	16.3	7	25
Kearny	1.4	126.7	10	0	.0	6	-100 +
Kingman	.6	33.6	6	0	.0	6	-100 +
Kiowa	.2	31.2	6	0	.0	6	-100 +
Labette	1.8	39.4	8	1	22.4	7	-43
Lane	.0	.0	2	0	.0	6	0 +
Leavenworth	3.2	22.0	4	1	7.0	6	-68
Lincoln	.0	.0	2	0	.0	6	0 +
Linn	.6	33.1	6	0	.0	6	-100 +
Logan	.2	34.1	7	0	.0	6	-100 +
Lyon	2.6	36.4	7	5	71.4	10	96
Marion	1.6	65.6	10	1	39.3	9	-40
Marshall	.6	26.7	4	0	.0	6	-100 +
McPherson	2.8	49.4	9	2	35.5	8	-28
Meade	.2	20.9	4	1	91.5	10	338
Miami	.8	14.1	2	1	16.1	7	14
Mitchell	.4	30.5	5	0	.0	6	-100 +
Montgomery	3.2	45.0	8	3	44.1	9	-2
Morris	.4	33.7	6	0	.0	6	-100 +
Morton	.0	.0	2	0	.0	6	0 +
Nemaha	1.2	53.0	9	0	.0	6	-100 +
Neosho	1.2	36.4	7	1	30.3	8	-17
Ness	.0	.0	2	0	.0	6	0 +
Norton	.0	.0	2	0	.0	6	0 +
Osage	.6	17.1	3	1	28.4	8	66
Osborne	1.0	118.8	10	1	125.4	10	6
Ottawa	.4	34.0	6	0	.0	6	-100 +
Pawnee	.8	60.2	9	0	.0	6	-100 +
Phillips	.4	35.4	7	1	92.1	10	160
Pottawatomie	1.2	28.7	5	1	24.1	7	-16
Pratt	.2	10.9	2	1	58.0	9	432
Rawlins	.4	67.2	10	0	.0	6	-100 +
Reno	4.2	34.7	7	3	24.9	8	-28
Republic	.6	57.6	9	0	.0	6	-100 +
Rice	.8	38.9	8	0	.0	6	-100 +
Riley	2.2	20.7	4	2	22.4	7	8
Rooks	.4	35.0	7	0	.0	6	-100 +
Rush	.0	.0	2	0	.0	6	0 +
Russell	.2	15.4	3	0	.0	6	-100 +
Saline	2.0	19.2	3	3	27.5	8	43
Scott	.8	70.8	10	0	.0	6	-100 +
Sedgwick	26.8	28.2	5	25	24.8	7	-12
Seward	.6	11.6	2	0	.0	6	-100
Shawnee	9.4	28.5	5	11	33.3	8	17
Sheridan	.2	35.7	7	0	.0	6	-100 +
Sherman	1.0	77.7	10	2	161.0	10	107
Smith	.0	.0	2	0	.0	6	0 +
Stafford	.2	19.4	3	0	.0	6	-100 +
Stanton	.0	.0	2	0	.0	6	0 +
Stevens	.0	.0	2	1	76.4	10	*
Sumner	2.0	33.9	6	0	.0	6	-100
Thomas	.4	23.1	4	0	.0	6	-100 +
Trego	.0	.0	2	0	.0	6	0 +
Wabaunsee	.8	58.8	9	0	.0	6	-100 +
Wallace	.6	157.6	10	0	.0	6	-100 +
Washington	.4	33.3	6	0	.0	6	-100 +
Wichita	.4	63.8	10	1	187.2	10	193
Wilson	.8	40.1	8	1	49.5	9	23
Woodson	.2	28.0	5	0	.0	6	-100 +
Wyandotte	12.8	38.4	7	10	28.6	8	-25
Kansas	146	27.3		130	23.5		-10.9



Childhood Deaths

Number of deaths per 100,000 children ages 1 to 14

0.0 - 14.1 | 14.2 - 37.4 | 37.4 - 340.2

Infant Mortalities

What does the indicator measure?

The number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Why is it important?

Infant mortality is known throughout the world as an indicator of health status. In the United States, approximately 30,000 infants die before they reach their first birthdays every year. Although U.S. infant mortality rates have been declining during the past several decades, the nation still ranks poorly on an international level. Also, African American infants die at a rate more than twice that of white infants. Research seeking explanations of these disparities suggests unequal access to prenatal care.

How can we improve?

One of the most important ways to help babies is to assure their care before they are born. Prenatal care that begins in the first trimester and that is continuous is essential to reducing infant mortalities. If we are to improve infant mortality rates and address racial disparities, then barriers to care must be overcome, including financial, educational, social and logistical barriers.

Kansas Trends

- In 2001, Kansas recorded 285 infant deaths for a rate of 7.3 per 1,000 live births. This is in comparison to a preliminary national rate of 6.6 per 1,000. Comparison of the current year rate and the base years' rate of 7.3 per 1,000 shows Kansas in a stabilizing trend.
- Sixty-four percent of Kansas counties attained an infant mortality rate at or below 4.5 per 1,000 live births, the Healthy People 2010 Goal. In fact, 58 counties had no infant deaths in 2001.
- The three highest infant death rates were seen in Haskell, Pawnee and Phillips counties, with rates per 1,000 at 30.8, 34.5 and 57.7, respectively.
- The most populous counties experienced mixed findings. Improvements (i.e., decline in infant mortality rate) were seen in Douglas, Shawnee and Wyandotte counties, while the rate worsened (i.e., increase in infant mortality rate) in Johnson, Leavenworth and Sedgwick counties.
- The map shows the highest infant mortality rates are scattered throughout the state. The only identifiable trouble spot is a strip of eight counties in the southwest corner of the state.

	Base Years 1996-00			Current Year 2001			
County	Average Number of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Decile Rank	Number of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Allen	0	1.1	3	2	11.6	9	951
Anderson	1	6.0	5	0	.0	6	-100 +
Atchison	1	6.7	6	2	9.4	8	40
Barber	0	.0	3	1	25.6	10	*
Barton	3	7.1	7	2	6.1	7	-14
Bourbon	1	7.1	7	0	.0	6	-100
Brown	1	10.3	8	1	7.4	8	-29
Butler	5	6.6	6	2	2.7	6	-59
Chase	0	9.3	8	0	.0	6	-100 +
Chautauqua	1	35.9	10	0	.0	6	-100 +
Cherokee	2	8.3	7	0	.0	6	-100
Cheyenne	0	13.2	10	0	.0	6	-100 +
Clark	0	7.6	7	0	.0	6	-100 +
Clay	1	6.5	6	0	.0	6	-100 +
Cloud	1	6.0	5	2	19.6	9	229
Coffey	1	9.9	8	0	.0	6	-100 +
Comanche	0	.0	3	0	.0	6	0 +
Cowley	2	4.8	4	11	21.4	10	344
Crawford	3	4.9	4	2	4.0	7	-18
Decatur	0	6.6	6	0	.0	6	-100 +
Dickinson	1	6.3	6	1	4.4	7	-30
Doniphan	0	.0	3	1	12.7	9	*
Douglas	6	5.1	4	5	4.2	7	-19
Edwards	0	9.9	8	1	26.3	10	167
Elk	1	22.1	10	0	.0	6	-100 +
Ellis	3	8.5	7	1	2.8	6	-67
Ellsworth	1	22.5	10	0	.0	6	-100 +
Finney	7	7.3	7	5	6.1	7	-17
Ford	6	9.4	8	13	20.0	9	113
Franklin	3	8.0	7	2	5.3	7	-34
Geary	9	14.6	10	12	20.1	10	37
Gove	0	.0	3	0	.0	6	0 +
Graham	0	16.3	10	0	.0	6	-100 +
Grant	2	11.9	9	0	.0	6	-100
Gray	0	2.2	3	1	10.8	9	394
Greeley	0	.0	3	0	.0	6	0 +
Greenwood	1	7.3	7	2	27.0	10	271
Hamilton	0	10.8	9	1	22.2	10	107

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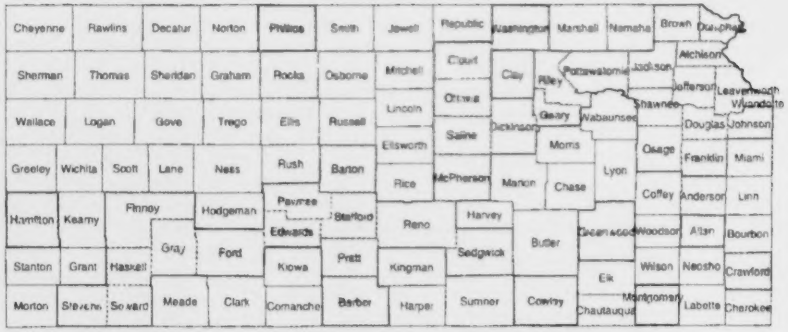
County	Base Years 1996-00 Average Number of Infant Deaths	Base Years 1996-00 Infant Mortality Rate	Base Years 1996-00 Decile Rank	Current Year 2001 Number of Infant Deaths	Current Year 2001 Infant Mortality Rate	Current Year 2001 Decile Rank	Percent Change
Harper	0	.0	3	0	.0	6	0 +
Harvey	2	5.3	4	0	.0	6	-100
Haskell	0	.0	3	2	30.8	10	*
Hodgeman	0	10.4	9	0	.0	6	-100 +
Jackson	1	8.8	8	2	12.9	9	47
Jefferson	3	12.4	9	1	4.6	7	-63
Jewell	0	14.1	10	0	.0	6	-100 +
Johnson	36	5.5	5	43	6.1	7	11
Kearny	0	.0	3	0	.0	6	0 +
Kingman	1	12.7	10	0	.0	6	-100 +
Kiowa	0	5.2	4	0	.0	6	-100 +
Labette	2	6.6	6	0	.0	6	-100
Lane	0	.0	3	0	.0	6	0 +
Leavenworth	6	6.7	6	8	8.5	8	26
Lincoln	0	11.8	9	0	.0	6	-100 +
Linn	1	11.5	9	0	.0	6	-100 +
Logan	0	11.2	9	0	.0	6	-100 +
Lyon	3	5.5	5	1	1.8	6	-67
Marion	1	5.6	5	0	.0	6	-100
Marshall	0	3.8	4	0	.0	6	-100 +
McPherson	2	5.8	5	2	5.6	7	-5
Meade	1	17.8	10	0	.0	6	-100 +
Miami	3	8.0	7	1	2.6	6	-68
Mitchell	1	9.0	8	0	.0	6	-100 +
Montgomery	3	6.2	5	5	11.0	9	76
Morris	0	2.9	3	0	.0	6	-100 +
Morton	0	.0	3	0	.0	6	0 +
Nemaha	2	10.8	9	0	.0	6	-100 +
Neosho	1	5.1	4	0	.0	6	-100
Ness	0	.0	3	0	.0	6	0 +
Norton	0	3.7	4	0	.0	6	-100 +
Osage	2	8.1	7	1	6.5	7	-20
Osborne	0	.0	3	0	.0	6	0 +
Ottawa	0	2.9	3	1	12.8	9	341
Pawnee	0	5.3	4	2	34.5	10	550
Phillips	0	.0	3	3	57.7	10	*
Pottawatomie	2	6.1	5	2	7.7	8	26
Pratt	1	5.4	5	1	9.5	8	77
Rawlins	0	.0	3	0	.0	6	0 +
Reno	6	6.7	6	8	9.2	8	38
Republic	0	.0	3	0	.0	6	0 +
Rice	1	9.9	8	0	.0	6	-100
Riley	2	2.4	3	3	3.2	7	36
Rooks	0	6.6	6	0	.0	6	-100 +
Rush	0	.0	3	0	.0	6	0 +
Russell	0	2.7	3	0	.0	6	-100 +
Saline	8	10.6	9	5	6.5	8	-38
Scott	0	3.0	3	0	.0	6	-100 +
Sedgwick	63	8.6	7	72	9.7	8	13
Seward	3	7.0	6	5	9.8	9	41
Shawnee	25	10.4	8	20	8.2	8	-21
Sheridan	0	.0	3	0	.0	6	0 +
Sherman	1	6.6	6	0	.0	6	-100 +
Smith	0	5.8	5	0	.0	6	-100 +
Stafford	1	14.1	10	1	20.8	10	47
Stanton	0	4.9	4	0	.0	6	-100 +
Stevens	0	4.5	4	1	10.6	9	137
Sumner	1	3.0	3	1	3.0	6	0
Thomas	1	11.0	9	0	.0	6	-100 +
Trego	0	.0	3	0	.0	6	0 +
Wabaunsee	0	.0	3	0	.0	6	0 +
Wallace	0	.0	3	0	.0	6	0 +
Washington	0	.0	3	1	15.4	9	*
Wichita	0	10.5	9	0	.0	6	-100 +
Wilson	0	3.3	3	0	.0	6	-100 +
Woodson	0	.0	3	0	.0	6	0 +
Wyandotte	26	9.4	8	23	8.3	8	-13
Kansas	279	7.3		285	7.3		03



Infant Mortalities

Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births

0.0 | 0.1 - 3.1 | 3.2 - 9.8 | 9.9 - 57.7

Births with Adequate Prenatal Care

What does the indicator measure?

The percentage of births in the last calendar year that are to women who received adequate prenatal care, based on the Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APCU) Index.[1]

Why is it important?

Pregnant women who receive prenatal care are more likely to deliver healthy babies. Prenatal care is important for addressing key issues that can affect pregnancy outcomes, such as inadequate nutrition, smoking, anemia and diabetes. Late or no prenatal care is associated with an increase if low-birth-weight babies, still births and infant mortality. On the positive side, getting prenatal care is associated with increased use of infant health services. Plainly, the benefits of prenatal care continue beyond the nine months of pregnancy.

How can we improve?

Healthy People 2010 has a goal that 90% of pregnant women will receive adequate prenatal care. Some of the key issues that must be addressed to meet this goal include:

- The relationship between patient and doctor is of increased importance for at-risk pregnant women.
- Health care access issues must be addressed, including health insurance and transportation.
- Special attention must be given to care for teens and women of color, who have traditionally had lower rates of prenatal care.
- Families need provider choice to build strong, trusting and consistent relationships with their health care provider.

Kansas Trends

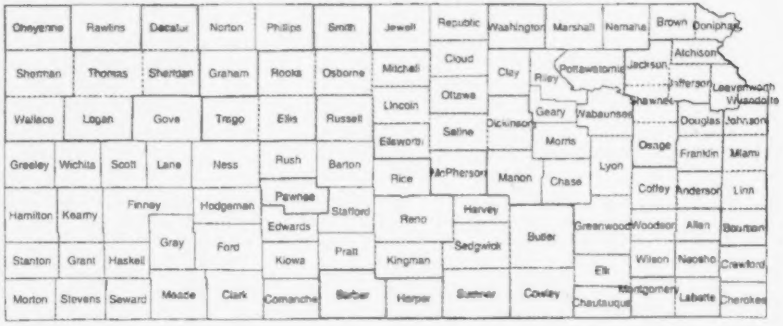
- In 2001, 81.2% of all Kansas newborns received adequate prenatal care. This is equivalent to the average rate for the previous five-year period.
- Across the state, the 2001 adequate prenatal care rate ranged from a low of 46% in Morton County to a high of 96% in Decatur County.
- Only 10 Kansas counties achieved the Healthy People 2010 Goal of 90%.
- The map shows a distinctive pattern of very low prenatal care rates in the southwestern portion of Kansas.

	Base Years 1996-00			Current Year 2001			
County	Average Number Receiving Adequate Prenatal Care	Percent Receiving Adequate Prenatal Care	Decile Rank	Number Receiving Adequate Prenatal Care	Percent Receiving Adequate Prenatal Care	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Allen	148	82	5	138	81	5	-1
Anderson	79	79	6	84	83	4	5
Atchison	167	81	5	178	86	3	6
Barber	38	78	6	34	87	2	12
Barton	278	77	7	229	71	8	-8
Bourbon	166	84	3	171	91	1	8
Brown	110	83	4	105	78	6	-5
Butler	652	86	2	655	88	2	2
Chase	34	79	6	29	66	9	-16
Chautauqua	24	73	8	22	76	7	4
Cherokee	228	80	6	182	68	9	-15
Cheyenne	20	69	9	22	92	1	32
Clark	20	77	7	17	68	9	-12
Clay	74	81	5	64	74	8	-9
Cloud	86	85	2	82	80	6	-6
Coffey	84	84	3	82	80	6	-4
Comanche	16	76	7	18	78	6	2
Cowley	380	84	3	432	84	4	1
Crawford	434	82	4	388	78	6	-5
Decatur	27	89	1	27	96	1	9
Dickinson	188	86	2	187	83	4	-3
Doniphan	84	85	2	63	80	6	-6
Douglas	872	80	6	918	82	5	3
Edwards	29	72	9	26	68	8	-5
Elk	21	77	7	27	87	3	12
Ellis	280	86	2	320	89	2	4
Ellsworth	47	88	1	45	88	2	0
Finney	484	56	10	508	62	10	12
Ford	356	56	10	356	56	10	-1
Franklin	291	84	3	298	82	5	-3
Geary	413	69	9	376	63	10	-8
Gove	24	72	9	25	76	7	5
Graham	19	78	6	10	71	8	-8
Grant	102	69	9	101	66	9	-4
Gray	58	65	10	56	60	10	-7
Greeley	14	73	8	13	65	9	-12
Greenwood	62	77	7	58	79	6	3
Hamilton	26	72	9	24	55	10	-24

[1] Adequate prenatal care is based on the "Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APCU) Index" developed at the Department of Maternal and Child Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The APCU Index summarizes information on when pregnant women initiate care and the number of visits received after initiation of care. It is based upon American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologist standards (i.e., initiation during the first trimester; one visit per month through 28 weeks, one visit every 2 weeks through 36 weeks, and one visit per week thereafter).

Individual county data is available online at www.kac.org

County	Base Years 1996-00 Average Number Receiving Adequate Prenatal Care	Base Years 1996-00 Percent Receiving Adequate Prenatal Care	Base Years 1996-00 Decile Rank	Current Year 2001 Number Receiving Adequate Prenatal Care	Current Year 2001 Percent Adequate Receiving Prenatal Care	Current Year 2001 Decile Rank	Percent Change
Harper	51	78	6	48	83	4	6
Harvey	359	87	1	354	85	3	-3
Haskell	45	59	10	41	64	9	9
Hodgeman	14	75	8	14	78	7	4
Jackson	134	85	2	134	89	2	5
Jefferson	172	83	4	191	89	2	7
Jewell	21	75	7	13	72	8	-4
Johnson	5,838	92	1	6,349	91	1	-1
Kearny	44	62	10	54	64	9	3
Kingman	75	80	5	65	80	6	0
Kiowa	25	66	10	30	75	7	14
Labette	226	83	4	238	85	3	2
Lane	15	72	9	11	65	9	-10
Leavenworth	715	83	4	803	86	3	3
Lincoln	29	88	1	30	83	4	-5
Linn	88	85	2	109	91	1	7
Logan	30	84	3	24	92	1	10
Lyon	335	68	9	420	80	6	17
Marion	122	86	2	114	82	5	-5
Marshall	80	76	7	90	73	8	-3
Mcpherson	277	81	5	316	88	2	8
Meade	44	67	10	44	63	10	-6
Miami	311	89	1	351	90	1	2
Mitchell	56	84	3	57	85	3	2
Montgomery	352	79	6	366	83	4	4
Morris	49	72	9	42	68	9	-6
Morton	34	66	10	26	46	10	-31
Nemaha	114	78	6	99	75	7	-3
Neosho	166	84	3	174	87	3	2
Ness	26	78	6	26	81	5	4
Norton	44	82	5	35	78	7	-5
Osage	172	87	1	141	91	1	5
Osborne	33	85	2	28	82	4	-3
Ottawa	57	84	3	64	82	5	-3
Pawnee	57	77	7	49	86	3	11
Phillips	53	83	4	40	77	7	-8
Pottawatomie	197	75	7	206	82	5	9
Pratt	81	73	8	80	76	7	5
Rawlins	19	74	8	14	64	9	-14
Reno	606	73	8	678	79	6	9
Republic	42	83	4	31	74	8	-11
Rice	83	69	9	100	71	8	3
Riley	700	75	7	589	63	10	-16
Rooks	50	82	5	59	87	3	6
Rush	29	84	3	20	74	7	-12
Russell	60	82	5	49	82	5	0
Saline	639	87	1	646	84	3	-3
Scott	48	75	8	41	68	8	-9
Sedgwick	6,091	83	4	6,062	83	4	0
Seward	258	55	10	233	49	10	-11
Shawnee	2,058	86	1	2,126	88	2	2
Sheridan	20	86	2	29	94	1	9
Sherman	67	74	8	61	82	4	11
Smith	31	90	1	23	88	2	-2
Stafford	41	73	8	37	77	7	5
Stanton	27	67	10	35	80	6	19
Stevens	53	64	10	48	54	10	-15
Sumner	274	83	3	290	89	2	6
Thomas	90	83	4	83	88	2	7
Trego	26	83	4	30	91	1	9
Wabaunsee	64	85	2	64	82	5	-3
Wallace	18	79	6	20	83	4	5
Washington	57	81	5	54	83	4	2
Wichita	29	78	7	17	65	9	-16
Wilson	100	82	4	66	74	7	-10
Woodson	28	81	5	25	81	5	-1
Wyandotte	2,018	74	8	1,915	70	8	-6
Kansas	30,599	81.2		31,091	81.2		0.0



Births with Adequate Prenatal Care

Percent of births to women who received adequate prenatal care

45.6 - 68.0 | 68.1 - 77.8 | 77.9 - 82.1 | 82.2 - 87.1 | 87.2 - 96.4

Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age Two

What does the indicator measure?

The percentage of children in kindergarten who had received all recommended immunizations by age two (i.e., the combined immunization series referred to as the 4:3:1 series and which includes vaccinations for Diphtheria, Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis (DTP); Poliovirus; and Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR)).

Why is it important?

Immunizations are a very cost-effective health measure that protect children against disease, especially infants and young children who are at higher risk of complications and even death. High vaccination levels prevent outbreaks of disease and can even mean near elimination of disease. Immunizations also contribute to alleviating poverty by helping children stay healthy so they can attend school. This in turn supports parents by reducing absenteeism from work to care for sick children.

How can we improve?

Healthy People 2010 sets a goal of 90% immunization rate. We can work to attain this goal and protect more children against vaccine-preventable diseases by trying some of these strategies:

- Continue with outreach and information to families.
- Use reminder systems to help parents know when to take their children for shots.
- Address parents' fears about risks.
- Get the message out about the success of high vaccination levels.

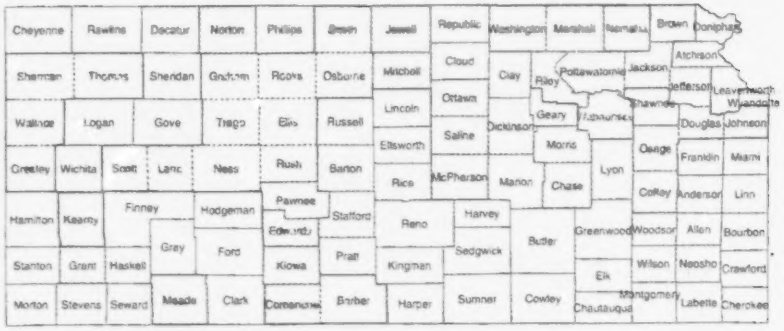
Kansas Trends

- The state 2002 immunization rate was 80.1%, an improvement of 13.7% over the previous five-year period.
- Sixteen Kansas counties achieved the Healthy People 2010 Goal of 90%.
- In comparing 2002 to the previous five-year period, improvements were seen in all but six counties.
- The map shows a noticeable grouping of high immunization rates in the western, particularly northwestern, part of the state. There are pockets of lower rates in both southern corners of the state. Also of concern is the comparatively low immunization rates in some of the most populous counties, such as Leavenworth (75%), Sedgwick (77%) and Wyandotte (70%) counties.

	Base Years 1996-00			Current Year 2002			
County	Average Number Immunized by Age Two	Percent Immunized by Age Two	Decile Rank	Number Immunized By Age Two	Percent Immunized by Age Two	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Allen	121	72	6	97	72	10	0
Anderson	62	65	9	56	81	7	25
Atchison	91	63	9	96	79	8	26
Barber	60	74	5	62	97	1	31
Barton	228	71	7	244	83	5	17
Bourbon	126	69	8	139	80	8	16
Brown	81	69	7	88	86	3	24
Butler	625	74	5	642	81	7	10
Chase	24	66	9	24	89	3	35
Chautauqua	33	65	9	25	74	9	15
Cherokee	178	64	9	201	76	9	19
Cheyenne	26	69	8	24	83	6	20
Clark	26	74	5	26	82	6	11
Clay	77	75	4	72	84	5	12
Cloud	67	68	8	57	80	7	18
Coffey	95	78	3	95	86	4	10
Comanche	19	74	4	15	93	1	25
Cowley	285	68	8	297	80	7	18
Crawford	274	66	9	319	80	7	21
Decatur	36	81	2	39	84	5	5
Dickinson	194	74	5	195	84	5	14
Doniphan	72	66	8	76	82	6	23
Douglas	691	77	3	682	85	4	10
Edwards	35	83	1	23	96	1	16
Elk	22	49	10	27	77	8	58
Ellis	198	79	2	208	90	2	14
Ellsworth	53	74	5	52	80	7	8
Finney	563	66	9	617	77	9	16
Ford	359	72	6	378	79	8	10
Franklin	236	72	6	191	74	9	2
Geary	403	64	9	418	76	9	20
Gove	34	74	5	30	83	6	12
Graham	20	62	10	23	90	2	45
Grant	94	76	4	87	83	5	9
Gray	73	80	2	70	73	10	-9
Greeley	16	72	6	16	93	1	29
Greenwood	57	70	7	50	81	7	16
Hamilton	26	78	2	22	68	10	-13

Individual county data is available online at www.kac.org

County	Base Years 1996-00 Average Number Immunized by Age Two	Base Years 1996-00 Percent Immunized by Age Two	Base Years 1996-00 Decile Rank	Current Year 2002 Number Immunized By Age Two	Current Year 2002 Percent Immunized by Age Two	Current Year 2002 Decile Rank	Percent Change
Harper	53	72	6	52	79	8	10
Harvey	293	75	4	291	81	7	7
Haskell	39	62	10	43	83	6	34
Hodgeman	23	86	1	14	78	8	-9
Jackson	120	81	1	150	88	3	9
Jefferson	201	76	4	224	85	4	12
Jewell	30	72	6	28	88	3	21
Johnson	4,087	81	1	4,549	85	4	4
Kearny	66	71	7	62	89	2	26
Kingman	66	76	4	55	81	7	7
Kiowa	32	77	3	23	89	3	14
Labette	179	60	10	188	73	9	22
Lane	21	80	2	23	91	2	13
Leavenworth	596	73	6	580	75	9	3
Lincoln	26	71	6	27	74	9	4
Linn	77	66	9	88	79	8	20
Logan	20	78	3	25	83	5	7
Lyon	342	79	2	332	82	6	4
Marion	123	71	6	102	83	6	16
Marshall	94	67	8	83	88	3	30
McPherson	249	74	5	247	85	4	16
Meade	43	88	1	38	86	4	-3
Miami	210	69	8	223	77	9	11
Mitchell	64	76	4	62	86	4	12
Montgomery	244	59	10	218	72	10	23
Morris	53	74	5	47	88	3	19
Morton	36	71	7	41	78	8	11
Nemaha	98	77	3	88	91	2	18
Neosho	109	56	10	141	82	6	48
Ness	24	76	4	33	92	2	21
Norton	49	70	7	34	86	4	23
Osage	150	74	5	146	84	4	14
Osborne	22	69	7	26	93	1	34
Ottawa	65	82	1	71	86	4	4
Pawnee	54	78	3	55	88	3	13
Phillips	54	72	6	61	84	5	16
Pottawatomie	184	78	2	201	89	3	13
Pratt	67	71	7	71	84	5	19
Rawlins	23	79	2	18	68	10	-13
Reno	491	70	7	495	79	8	13
Republic	32	67	8	33	84	5	26
Rice	81	69	7	80	82	6	18
Riley	368	74	5	311	85	4	14
Rooks	50	82	1	45	93	1	14
Rush	31	76	4	24	89	2	17
Russell	58	68	8	55	81	6	20
Saline	462	75	4	483	87	3	16
Scott	56	75	4	61	93	1	24
Sedgwick	3,615	64	9	4,157	77	9	20
Seward	267	60	10	316	75	9	23
Shawnee	1,436	77	3	1,393	80	7	4
Sheridan	19	85	1	11	80	7	-6
Sherman	63	82	1	53	93	1	13
Smith	40	80	2	45	89	2	11
Stafford	38	63	9	41	83	6	31
Stanton	33	78	3	36	78	8	1
Stevens	49	61	10	54	68	10	12
Sumner	208	71	7	206	84	5	18
Thomas	75	78	3	81	89	2	14
Trego	22	78	2	18	96	1	22
Wabaunsee	56	73	6	55	91	2	23
Wallace	24	93	1	19	95	1	2
Washington	74	79	2	53	85	4	8
Wichita	27	77	3	17	50	10	-35
Wilson	94	67	8	46	72	10	7
Woodson	19	62	10	62	72	10	16
Wyandotte	1,048	52	10	1,322	70	10	35
Kansas	**22,805**	**70.5**		**24,111**	**80.1**		**13.7**



Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age Two

Percent of kindergartners fully immunized by age two

50.0 - 76.8 | 76.9 - 81.3 | 81.4 - 84.3 | 84.4 - 88.5 | 88.6 - 97.0

Low-Birth-Weight Babies

What does the indicator measure?

The percentage of live births that were recorded as low birth weight (i.e., weighing under 2,500 grams/5.5 pounds at birth).

Why is it important?

Babies born at a low birth weight have higher rates of health problems, including a risk of infant death that is 24 times greater than normal weight babies. As they grow, children who were born at low birth weight have a high probability of developmental problems, more school difficulties and behavior problems as adolescents.

How can we improve?

Risk factors associated with low birth weight include smoking, poverty and low levels of educational attainment. These risks can be mediated by:

- Helping pregnant women to stop or reduce smoking.
- Improving nutrition of pregnant women, especially those in poverty.
- Providing better and consistent prenatal care throughout the pregnancy.

One of the key issues underlying all of these strategies for improving low birth weight is health insurance and health care access.

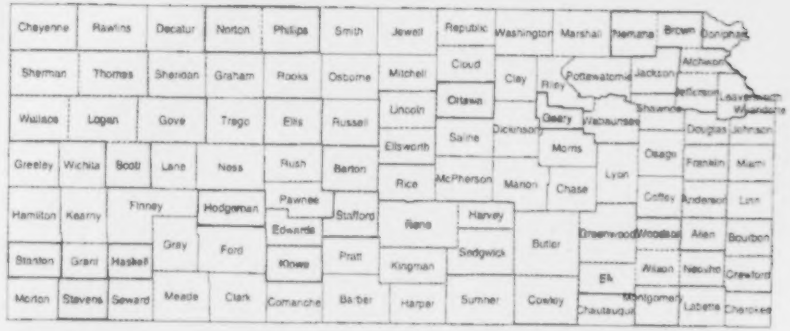
Kansas Trends

- Kansas showed a slight increase from 6.9% low-birth-weight babies in 2000 to 7.0% in 2001. In comparing 2001 to the base years, the percent of low-birth-weight babies is stabilizing in Kansas.
- In 2001, 28 counties' percent of low-birth-weight babies was at or below 5%, meeting the Healthy People 2010 Goal. Six counties (Cheyenne, Clark, Decatur, Harper, Smith and Wichita) celebrated a year without any low-birth-weight babies.
- Fifteen counties' percent of low-birth-weight babies were at or above 10%. The three highest were Kiowa (15%), Scott (15%) and Stevens (17%) counties.
- The map does not show any clearly identified patterns. However, there are several groupings of four or more counties that may be considered possible trouble spots. These groupings occur in the northeast corner, the southeast corner, south central Kansas, and in the northwest corner of the state.

	Base Years 1996-00			Current Year 2001			
County	Average Number of Low-Birth-Weight Babies	Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies	Decile Rank	Number of Low-Birth-Weight Babies	Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Allen	14	7.5	7	11	6.4	5	-15
Anderson	8	8.2	9	8	7.8	7	-5
Atchison	15	7.2	6	21	9.9	9	38
Barber	4	7.3	7	2	5.1	3	-30
Barton	28	7.7	8	29	8.8	8	16
Bourbon	14	7.2	6	15	7.9	7	11
Brown	7	5.0	2	15	11.0	10	121
Butler	54	7.1	6	54	7.2	6	2
Chase	4	8.8	10	3	6.5	5	-26
Chautauqua	2	6.6	5	1	3.4	2	-48
Cherokee	21	7.4	7	15	5.5	3	-25
Cheyenne	1	2.0	1	0	.0	1	-100
Clark	0	1.5	1	0	.0	1	-100
Clay	5	5.7	3	6	6.9	6	22
Cloud	6	6.0	4	4	3.9	2	-34
Coffey	8	8.1	9	5	4.9	3	-40
Comanche	2	8.5	9	1	4.3	2	-49
Cowley	28	6.1	4	40	7.8	7	28
Crawford	36	6.8	5	42	8.5	8	25
Decatur	1	4.6	1	0	.0	1	-100
Dickinson	15	7.0	6	14	6.2	4	-11
Doniphan	6	5.8	3	5	6.3	5	9
Douglas	71	6.3	4	80	6.7	5	6
Edwards	3	6.9	5	3	7.9	7	14
Elk	3	9.6	10	4	12.9	10	35
Ellis	23	7.0	6	29	8.1	7	16
Ellsworth	6	10.5	10	4	7.8	7	-25
Finney	61	6.7	5	57	6.9	6	4
Ford	50	7.8	8	36	5.5	4	-29
Franklin	27	7.8	8	31	8.2	8	5
Geary	52	8.6	9	58	9.7	9	12
Gove	2	5.4	3	3	8.6	8	58
Graham	2	7.3	7	1	7.1	6	-2
Grant	13	8.6	9	6	3.8	2	-55
Gray	5	5.2	2	6	6.5	5	23
Greeley	2	8.1	8	1	5.0	3	-38
Greenwood	6	7.3	7	6	8.1	8	11
Hamilton	4	9.7	10	3	6.7	6	-31

Individual county data is available online at www.kac.org

County	Base Years 1996-00 Average Number of Low-Birth-Weight Babies	Base Years 1996-00 Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies	Base Years 1996-00 Decile Rank	Current Year 2001 Number of Low-Birth-Weight Babies	Current Year 2001 Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies	Current Year 2001 Decile Rank	Percent Change
Harper	3	4.3	1	0	.0	1	-100
Harvey	21	5.2	2	34	8.1	8	58
Haskell	5	6.3	4	7	10.8	9	70
Hodgeman	2	8.3	9	2	11.1	10	33
Jackson	9	5.4	3	4	2.6	1	-52
Jefferson	12	5.6	3	22	10.0	9	79
Jewell	2	6.3	4	1	5.6	4	-12
Johnson	379	5.9	4	392	5.6	4	-5
Kearny	4	5.1	2	3	3.4	2	-33
Kingman	7	7.2	6	6	7.2	6	0
Kiowa	2	5.8	3	6	15.0	10	160
Labette	22	8.1	9	16	5.6	4	-31
Lane	1	3.7	1	1	5.9	4	57
Leavenworth	61	7.1	6	76	8.1	7	14
Lincoln	2	5.3	2	3	8.3	8	56
Linn	9	9.0	10	8	6.6	5	-27
Logan	1	2.8	1	3	11.5	10	313
Lyon	34	6.7	5	36	6.6	5	-1
Marion	7	5.2	2	5	3.6	2	-31
Marshall	7	6.6	5	3	2.4	1	-63
McPherson	19	5.7	3	20	5.6	4	-2
Meade	5	8.0	8	3	4.1	2	-49
Miami	24	6.8	5	22	5.6	4	-17
Mitchell	3	5.1	2	4	6.0	4	17
Montgomery	35	7.7	8	38	8.3	8	8
Morris	4	5.8	4	1	1.6	1	-72
Morton	3	6.2	4	3	5.0	3	-19
Nemaha	7	4.8	2	13	9.7	9	100
Neosho	16	8.2	9	21	10.3	9	25
Ness	3	7.7	8	2	6.3	5	-19
Norton	3	5.1	2	4	8.9	9	73
Osage	16	8.1	9	10	6.5	5	-20
Osborne	3	8.2	9	1	2.9	1	-64
Ottawa	7	9.9	10	8	10.3	9	4
Pawnee	5	6.4	5	4	6.9	6	8
Phillips	2	3.7	1	6	11.5	10	209
Pottawatomie	14	5.2	2	18	6.9	6	34
Pratt	7	6.1	4	7	6.7	6	9
Rawlins	2	6.1	4	1	4.5	3	-26
Reno	67	8.0	8	66	7.6	7	-5
Republic	4	7.0	6	3	6.8	6	-3
Rice	9	7.7	8	7	5.0	3	-36
Riley	50	5.3	3	43	4.6	3	-14
Rooks	3	5.3	2	4	5.9	4	11
Rush	1	2.9	1	1	3.7	2	30
Russell	4	5.7	3	2	3.3	2	-42
Saline	55	7.5	7	45	5.9	4	-22
Scott	5	7.6	7	9	15.0	10	97
Sedgwick	553	7.5	7	586	7.9	7	6
Seward	31	6.4	5	35	6.8	6	7
Shawnee	182	7.6	7	192	7.9	7	3
Sheridan	2	8.6	9	1	3.2	2	-63
Sherman	7	7.7	8	6	8.1	8	5
Smith	2	5.8	3	0	.0	1	-100
Stafford	6	10.2	10	5	10.4	9	2
Stanton	3	7.3	7	6	13.3	10	82
Stevens	6	7.0	6	16	17.0	10	145
Sumner	16	4.8	1	18	5.4	3	13
Thomas	8	7.5	7	8	8.5	8	13
Trego	3	9.1	10	1	3.0	2	-67
Wabaunsee	2	3.2	1	6	7.7	7	144
Wallace	2	7.2	6	3	12.5	10	73
Washington	5	6.5	5	3	4.6	3	-29
Wichita	4	10.5	10	0	.0	1	-100
Wilson	9	7.2	6	9	9.9	9	36
Woodson	2	6.3	4	3	9.4	9	49
Wyandotte	245	8.9	10	201	7.2	6	-19
Kansas	2,662	7.0		2,712	7.0		0.0



Low-Birth-Weight Babies

Percent of live births recorded as low birth weight

0.0 - 4.3 | 4.4 - 6.2 | 6.3 - 7.2 | 7.3 - 8.8 | 8.9 - 17.0

Early Head Start Participation

What does the indicator measure?

The number of Early Head Start enrollment slots divided by the estimated number of children ages birth to 4 living in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold.

Why is it important?

Children learn more in the first three years than any other period of their lives. Early interventions can produce positive and persistent changes in children's development. Recent infant brain research affirms the importance of reaching children, especially low-income children, at the earliest point possible, even before they are born. There is also evidence from evaluations of Early Head Start programs showing that children benefit in terms of their cognitive, language and social-emotional development. Additionally, parents are helped with aspects of home environment and parenting behavior. Early Head Start is another early intervention program with demonstrated benefits for the whole family and the community.

How can we improve?

Two key recommendations are emerging from evaluations of Early Head Start.

- First, the program needs to be fully implemented. Like Head Start, Early Head Start is a comprehensive program and appears to be most effective implemented in full force.
- The second lesson is to reach children as early as possible, even while the mother is pregnant or very soon after birth of the baby. There are definitely opportunities for collaboration between early childhood education programs and the health care community to maximize the potential benefits of these programs.

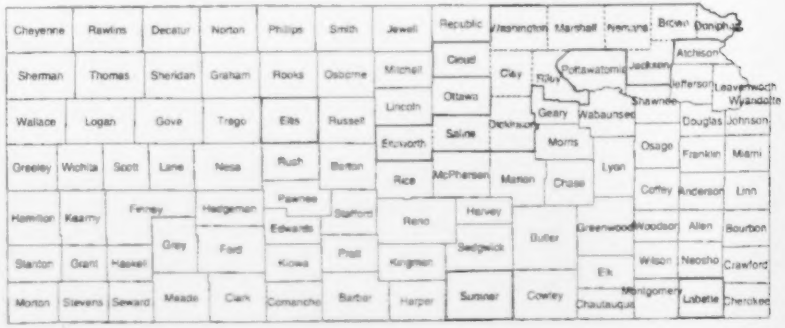
Kansas Trends

- During 2002, Kansas had 1,183 Early Head Start slots available, amounting to 5.5 slots per 100 children.
- Because Early Head Start is a newly funded and implemented program, only some counties across the state have been funded.
- The counties with the top two highest availability rates were Clay (33 per 100 children) and Saline (31 per 100 children).
- The map shows a grouping of a dozen counties with higher rates of Early Head Start participation in the northeastern and north central parts of Kansas. Clearly, the majority of Kansas counties, particularly those in the western half of the state, have no Early Head Start programs.

	Base Year 2001			Current Year 2002			
County	Early Headstart Slots Available	Available Slots Per 100 Children	Decile Rank	Early Headstart Slots Available	Available Slots Per 100 Children	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Allen	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Anderson	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Atchison	12	8	3	13	9	3	9.5
Barber	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Barton	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Bourbon	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Brown	12	11	2	13	12	2	10.2
Butler	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Chase	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Chautauqua	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Cherokee	33	12	2	33	12	2	-.9
Cheyenne	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Clark	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Clay	20	32	1	20	33	1	2.0
Cloud	14	20	1	14	21	1	2.5
Coffey	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Comanche	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Cowley	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Crawford	33	8	3	33	8	3	-1.5
Decatur	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Dickinson	23	20	1	23	21	1	1.8
Doniphan	12	18	2	12	18	2	.1
Douglas	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Edwards	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Elk	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Ellis	39	24	1	39	24	1	.9
Ellsworth	6	23	1	6	24	1	3.0
Finney	40	7	3	40	6	3	-2.0
Ford	42	10	2	42	9	2	-2.2
Franklin	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Geary	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Gove	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Graham	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Grant	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Gray	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Greeley	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Greenwood	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Hamilton	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0

Individual county data is available online at www.kac.org

County	Base Year 2001 Early Headstart Slots Available	Base Year 2001 Available Slots Per 100 Children	Base Year 2001 Decile Rank	Current Year 2002 Early Headstart Slots Available	Current Year 2002 Available Slots Per 100 Children	Current Year 2002 Decile Rank	Percent Change
Harper	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Harvey	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Haskell	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Hodgeman	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Jackson	12	13	2	18	19	2	49.8
Jefferson	12	12	2	12	12	2	-.6
Jewell	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Johnson	80	5	3	80	5	3	-1.7
Kearny	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Kingman	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Kiowa	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Labette	33	15	2	33	15	2	1.7
Lane	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Leavenworth	26	6	3	28	6	3	7.2
Lincoln	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Linn	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Logan	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Lyon	40	11	2	40	11	2	.5
Marion	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Marshall	13	20	1	12	19	1	-3.7
McPherson	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Meade	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Miami	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Mitchell	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Montgomery	33	10	2	33	10	2	2.5
Morris	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Morton	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Nemaha	13	16	2	12	15	2	-7.2
Neosho	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Ness	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Norton	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Osage	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Osborne	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Ottawa	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Pawnee	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Phillips	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Pottawatomie	24	17	2	16	11	2	-33.3
Pratt	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Rawlins	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Reno	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Republic	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Rice	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Riley	78	20	1	78	21	1	3.5
Rooks	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Rush	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Russell	3	6	3	3	6	3	1.9
Saline	130	31	1	130	31	1	-.1
Scott	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Sedgwick	172	4	3	175	4	3	1.6
Seward	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Shawnee	54	4	3	54	4	3	.2
Sheridan	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Sherman	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Smith	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Stafford	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Stanton	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Stevens	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Sumner	41	21	1	41	21	1	1.5
Thomas	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Trego	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Wabaunsee	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Wallace	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Washington	10	21	1	10	21	1	1.1
Wichita	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Wilson	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Woodson	0	0	10	0	0	10	.0
Wyandotte	120	5	3	120	5	3	.6
Kansas	1,180	5.5		1,183	5.5		0.4



Early Head Start Participation

Number of slots per 100 children ages birth to 4 living in poverty

0.0 | 0.1 - 12.0 | 12.1 - 32.5

Head Start Participation

What does the indicator measure?

The number of Head Start enrollment slots divided by the estimated number of children ages 3 to 5 living in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold.

Why is it important?

Head Start is considered one of the nation's premier early childhood programs that serves children in low-income families. Like other high-quality early childhood programs, Head Start is cost-effective. These kinds of early educational programs have been shown to benefit children in many ways. In the short term, early childhood education improves young children's school readiness. In the long term it:

- Increases the likelihood that children will be literate, employed and go on to college.
- Decreases the chances that children will become school dropouts, dependent on welfare and arrested for juvenile delinquency or adult criminal activity.
- Helps all areas of children's development - physical, cognitive, social and psychological. Investing in high-quality early childhood education is clearly a win-win for children, families and the community.

How can we improve?

Head Start still does not reach all eligible children. We can improve by:

- Expanding the program to reach more children and families in need.
- Expanding to a full-year, full-day program.
- Continuing to implement and assure high-quality, comprehensive programs.
- Increasing staff salaries to assure quality teachers and effective programs.

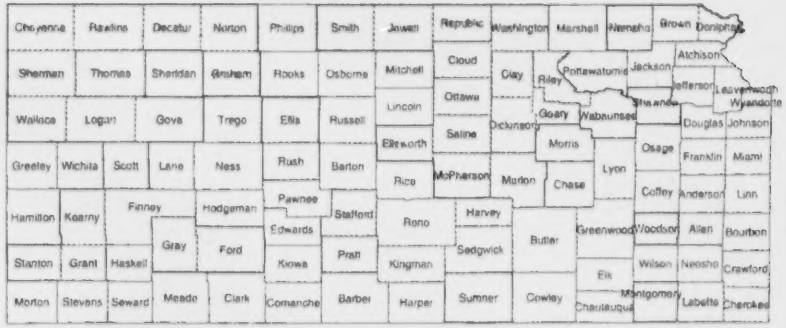
Kansas Trends

- During 2002, Kansas had 7,217 Head Start slots available, amounting to 67.8 slots per 100 children and a 19.5% increase as compared with the previous five-year period.
- While 19 counties had no Head Start slots, 31 counties had 100 or more slots per 100 children. The counties with more than 100 slots are likely serving families and children who reside in neighboring counties.
- The map shows the northern portion of the state has higher rates of Head Start availability, along with a couple of noticeable pockets in the northwest corner and the central part of the state.

	Base Years 1997-01			Current Year 2002			
County	Average Head Start Slots Available	Available Slots Per 100 Children	Decile Rank	Head Start Slots Available	Available Slots Per 100 Children	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Allen	49	65	5	48	73	5	13
Anderson	20	47	7	20	55	7	16
Atchison	53	47	7	51	66	6	39
Barber	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Barton	57	37	8	69	57	7	56
Bourbon	49	45	7	48	58	7	29
Brown	50	69	5	60	109	3	58
Butler	111	60	6	126	65	6	8
Chase	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Chautauqa	0	0	10	5	28	8	*
Cherokee	112	64	5	114	82	5	28
Cheyenne	17	113	2	17	202	1	78
Clark	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Clay	56	129	1	49	155	2	20
Cloud	41	95	2	36	108	3	14
Coffey	20	84	3	20	75	5	-11
Comanche	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Cowley	91	58	6	115	70	5	21
Crawford	108	51	7	118	62	6	22
Decatur	17	120	1	17	159	1	32
Dickinson	75	90	2	70	119	2	32
Doniphan	39	88	3	38	114	3	30
Douglas	78	25	8	78	27	9	7
Edwards	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Elk	0	0	10	5	39	8	*
Ellis	89	77	4	97	128	2	66
Ellsworth	15	85	3	15	133	2	57
Finney	174	80	4	191	63	6	-21
Ford	216	122	1	240	115	3	-6
Franklin	24	23	8	40	45	7	99
Geary	246	101	2	275	137	2	36
Gove	17	144	1	17	157	1	9
Graham	17	92	2	17	163	1	76
Grant	52	124	1	52	117	3	-6
Gray	19	78	4	25	106	3	36
Greeley	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Greenwood	0	0	10	30	85	5	*
Hamilton	0	0	10	0	0	10	0

Individual county data is available online at www.kac.org

County	Base Years 1997-01 Average Head Start Slots Available	Base Years 1997-01 Available Slots Per 100 Children	Base Years 1997-01 Decile Rank	Current Year 2002 Head Start Slots Available	Current Year 2002 Available Slots Per 100 Children	Current Year 2002 Decile Rank	Percent Change
Harper	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Harvey	56	58	6	67	64	6	9
Haskell	11	87	3	12	47	7	-46
Hodgeman	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Jackson	46	85	3	38	71	5	-16
Jefferson	35	61	6	37	66	6	9
Jewell	18	155	1	17	121	2	-22
Johnson	239	43	7	265	33	8	-24
Kearny	19	67	5	25	94	4	40
Kingman	29	74	5	24	64	6	-13
Kiowa	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Labette	89	71	5	88	79	5	11
Lane	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Leavenworth	82	37	8	68	28	8	-22
Lincoln	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Linn	14	35	8	20	44	8	25
Logan	17	137	1	17	165	1	20
Lyon	88	49	7	100	60	6	21
Marion	45	96	2	45	109	3	13
Marshall	20	37	8	19	58	7	58
McPherson	62	82	4	70	117	2	44
Meade	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Miami	40	46	7	40	44	8	-5
Mitchell	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Montgomery	138	56	6	140	87	4	54
Morris	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Morton	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Nemaha	40	92	2	53	137	2	49
Neosho	45	53	6	40	49	7	-7
Ness	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Norton	27	103	2	27	151	2	46
Osage	20	30	8	20	30	8	0
Osborne	15	71	5	0	0	10	-100
Ottawa	16	80	4	15	92	4	15
Pawnee	16	72	5	18	75	5	4
Phillips	17	80	4	10	42	8	-47
Pottawatomie	37	53	6	38	49	7	-8
Pratt	30	80	4	30	85	4	7
Rawlins	17	138	1	17	173	1	25
Reno	171	57	6	214	77	5	35
Republic	20	80	4	32	203	1	154
Rice	18	28	8	18	47	7	66
Riley	153	54	6	165	97	4	78
Rooks	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Rush	8	52	6	9	88	4	70
Russell	15	47	7	15	59	6	25
Saline	192	76	4	212	105	3	40
Scott	12	205	1	12	94	4	-54
Sedgwick	746	30	8	808	38	8	26
Seward	70	37	7	70	39	8	7
Shawnee	589	83	3	967	134	2	61
Sheridan	6	47	7	6	58	6	24
Sherman	37	89	3	51	176	1	97
Smith	19	100	2	20	129	2	28
Stafford	24	85	3	17	105	3	23
Stanton	11	85	3	12	99	4	17
Stevens	11	36	8	12	44	7	23
Sumner	77	98	2	87	90	4	-8
Thomas	33	76	4	33	116	3	53
Trego	6	78	4	6	60	6	-24
Wabaunsee	15	71	5	15	88	4	25
Wallace	17	146	1	17	195	1	33
Washington	17	86	3	20	92	4	7
Wichita	7	63	6	8	45	7	-29
Wilson	28	46	7	10	24	9	-48
Woodson	22	97	2	40	253	1	161
Wyandotte	855	65	5	878	78	5	20
Kansas	**6,340**	**56.7**		**7,217**	**67.8**		**19.5**



Head Start Participation

Number of slots per 100 children ages 3 to 5 living in poverty

0.0 - 27.2 | 27.3 - 58.1 | 58.2 - 85.3 | 85.4 - 116.8 | 116.9 - 252.9

Child Care Availability

What does the indicator measure?

The capacity of registered day care homes, licensed day care homes, group day care homes, child care centers and preschools per 100 children under age 13 in the population.

Why is it important?

Child care is essential for self-sufficient families. Child care must be available for parents to work and successfully support their families. As more and more mothers of young children have entered the workforce, child care has grown increasingly important. The need is underscored by a growing number of single parent families. Moreover, the quality of child care programs is highly important as this is a time in children's lives when they need to be exposed to a variety of rich experiences. Experts clearly agree that quality child care benefits children's language, physical, social and emotional development.

How can we improve?

Improve child care by assuring:

- High-quality programs.
- Adequate wages.
- Ongoing education and training for child care workers.
- A variety of child care arrangements to meet the unique needs of different families, including evening and weekend care.

Kansas Trends

- Kansas' child care capacity was 25.5 per 100 children in 2002, down by 3% in comparison to the previous five-year period.
- Child care capacity across the state ranged from a low of 7 per 100 children in Elk County to a high of 39 per 100 children in Clay County.
- Child care capacity was relatively good in some of the most populous counties of Kansas (Douglas = 29 per 100; Johnson = 30 per 100; Sedgwick = 26 per 100; Shawnee = 34 per 100; Wyandotte = 25 per 100).
- The map shows the highest child care availability rates occurring in the central northern portion of the state. With the exception of Stanton County, the southwest corner of the state shows a pocket of low child care availability.

	Base Years 1997-01			Current Year 2002			
County	Total Child Care Capacity	Child Care Capacity per 100 Children	Decile Rank	Total Child Care Capacity	Child Care Capacity per 100 Children	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Allen	707	27	4	645	28	3	4
Anderson	198	14	10	261	18	8	29
Atchison	624	21	7	548	19	8	-11
Barber	190	20	7	132	16	9	-16
Barton	1,321	25	5	1,244	26	4	5
Bourbon	562	21	6	523	19	7	-7
Brown	500	24	4	392	22	6	-11
Butler	2,126	18	8	2,079	17	9	-3
Chase	108	21	6	102	20	7	-4
Chautauqua	79	12	10	108	16	9	39
Cherokee	800	20	8	819	19	7	-2
Cheyenne	123	24	5	154	32	2	34
Clark	122	30	3	88	21	6	-29
Clay	476	30	2	564	39	1	30
Cloud	587	37	1	535	36	1	-2
Coffey	414	26	4	330	22	6	-16
Comanche	90	27	3	83	28	3	3
Cowley	1,278	19	8	1,271	20	7	3
Crawford	1,370	23	6	1,461	24	5	3
Decatur	160	27	3	130	26	4	-2
Dickinson	1,129	33	2	1,030	32	2	-4
Doniphan	295	22	8	362	25	4	18
Douglas	4,352	30	2	4,468	29	3	-3
Edwards	120	21	7	130	24	5	14
Elk	35	7	10	34	7	10	8
Ellis	1,488	33	1	1,404	35	1	7
Ellsworth	295	32	3	286	34	1	8
Finney	1,603	17	9	1,658	15	9	-8
Ford	1,507	23	5	1,393	18	8	-22
Franklin	1,071	22	6	1,004	21	7	-5
Geary	1,323	24	5	1,344	22	6	-6
Gove	113	21	7	126	24	5	12
Graham	141	27	3	130	34	2	26
Grant	321	17	9	339	19	8	12
Gray	301	24	6	255	20	7	-19
Greeley	83	23	6	60	22	6	-6
Greenwood	226	18	9	216	18	8	4
Hamilton	88	21	5	102	19	7	-6

Individual county data is available online at www.kac.org

County	Base Years 1997-01 Total Child Care Capacity	Base Years 1997-01 Child Care Capacity per 100 Children	Base Years 1997-01 Decile Rank	Current Year 2002 Total Child Care Capacity	Current Year 2002 Child Care Capacity per 100 Children	Current Year 2002 Decile Rank	Percent Change
Harper	305	28	3	278	28	3	-1
Harvey	1,583	27	3	1,341	23	6	-15
Haskell	178	19	8	108	11	10	-44
Hodgeman	64	15	10	50	14	10	-10
Jackson	579	25	3	551	22	6	-10
Jefferson	779	23	5	560	16	9	-30
Jewell	98	16	10	89	18	8	9
Johnson	28,017	35	1	27,780	30	2	-14
Kearny	152	15	9	181	16	9	7
Kingman	270	17	10	284	18	8	6
Kiowa	148	26	2	88	17	9	-36
Labette	1,014	25	4	1,059	27	4	8
Lane	96	24	5	104	30	2	29
Leavenworth	2,251	17	9	2,268	17	9	1
Lincoln	142	27	3	132	24	5	-11
Linn	246	16	10	224	13	10	-13
Logan	128	24	6	137	28	3	12
Lyon	1,398	21	7	1,411	22	6	4
Marion	580	26	4	555	24	5	-8
Marshall	285	14	10	288	18	8	24
Mcpherson	1,190	23	6	1,224	25	4	7
Meade	152	18	9	170	17	9	-5
Miami	1,354	27	5	1,325	23	6	-12
Mitchell	358	31	2	331	32	2	3
Montgomery	1,478	23	6	1,419	24	5	3
Morris	196	18	8	178	17	8	-6
Morton	173	25	4	110	16	9	-37
Nemaha	526	26	4	458	22	6	-15
Neosho	875	30	2	872	30	2	2
Ness	125	21	9	136	29	3	44
Norton	250	30	2	264	30	2	2
Osage	802	26	4	749	24	5	-7
Osborne	161	21	6	120	18	8	-15
Ottawa	264	25	4	243	24	5	-5
Pawnee	375	32	1	315	29	3	-9
Phillips	332	33	2	333	35	1	6
Pottawatomi	833	22	6	786	21	7	-6
Pratt	417	25	4	359	24	5	-7
Rawlins	118	22	7	80	20	7	-9
Reno	2,804	26	4	2,960	27	3	7
Republic	300	32	2	291	37	1	15
Rice	324	17	9	295	17	9	-3
Riley	2,150	21	7	2,173	27	4	26
Rooks	350	34	2	322	35	1	1
Rush	185	36	1	168	33	2	-7
Russell	356	31	3	359	34	1	11
Saline	3,454	36	1	3,375	34	1	-7
Scott	340	34	1	258	29	3	-16
Sedgwick	22,371	25	5	24,237	26	4	1
Seward	742	15	9	704	13	10	-16
Shawnee	10,505	35	1	10,278	34	1	-3
Sheridan	96	20	7	84	19	8	-5
Sherman	296	25	5	280	25	4	2
Smith	223	34	2	194	32	2	-4
Stafford	177	19	8	203	25	4	30
Stanton	117	23	7	132	26	4	17
Stevens	184	16	9	180	15	10	-6
Sumner	1,054	20	8	1,021	21	7	3
Thomas	474	30	1	410	28	3	-8
Trego	112	20	8	112	25	4	25
Wabaunsee	225	18	9	243	21	7	14
Wallace	71	20	8	28	9	10	-56
Washington	366	35	1	316	31	2	-11
Wichita	114	20	10	144	29	3	47
Wilson	395	22	7	381	21	6	-5
Woodson	62	10	10	58	12	10	20
Wyandotte	6,863	22	7	8,026	25	5	11
Kansas	129,330	26.3		130,002	25.5		-3.0

Child Care Availability

Number of slots per 100 children under age 13

7.5 - 17.6 | 17.7 - 21.6 | 21.7 - 25.2 | 25.3 - 30.3 | 30.4 - 39.3

High School Graduate Post-Secondary Education

What does the indicator measure?

The percentage of the last year's high school graduating class that are enrolled in post-secondary education or training (four-year college or university, two-year college, other type of college or other non-college institution) five to six months after graduation.

Why is it important?

Post-secondary education and training benefits the individual as well as the community-at-large. Individuals experience significant long-term gains by improving their earning power and employability. Those who go on to post-secondary education also have better health-related outcomes and increased civic participation. The community gains by having a well-educated workforce and overall improved economic and social well-being.

How can we improve?

We can do more to increase the number of teens going on to post-secondary education or training, including:

- Prepare high school students for post-secondary education.
- Increase students' and parents' awareness of financial aid options.
- Ensure all students go through an exploratory process to pursue educational, career and life goals.
- Contain tuition costs.
- Create policies for shared costs among institutions and state and federal governments.

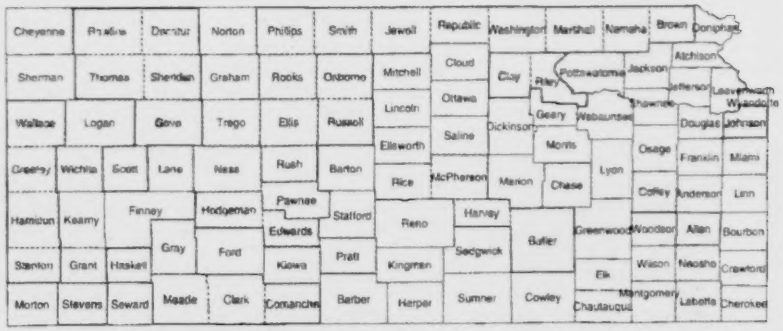
Kansas Trends

- In 2001, 77.5% of Kansas high school graduates went on to post-secondary education or training. This is an increase of 1% in comparison to the previous five-year period.
- The following counties are applauded for achieving a rate of 90% or higher: Comanche, Hamilton, Hodgeman, Osborne, Rawlins, Sheridan, Stanton and Wallace.
- The map shows a good portion of the higher rates occurring in the western parts of the state as well as northern Kansas. A pattern of lower rates appears in the eastern portion of the state with just a few exceptions.

	Base Years 1996-00			Current Year 2001			
County	Average Number in School/ Training	Percent in School/ Training	Decile Rank	Number in School/ Training	Percent in School/ Training	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Allen	135	76	7	128	81	4	7
Anderson	68	70	9	75	74	8	4
Atchison	115	73	8	125	76	7	3
Barber	67	78	6	62	76	7	-3
Barton	271	80	5	271	76	7	-5
Bourbon	136	78	6	141	69	10	-12
Brown	103	79	6	100	85	3	7
Butler	626	79	5	700	83	3	5
Chase	30	80	5	23	77	6	-4
Chautauqua	28	63	10	41	66	10	5
Cherokee	155	62	10	166	67	10	7
Cheyenne	46	89	1	35	74	7	-16
Clark	38	91	1	35	88	2	-4
Clay	98	79	5	97	88	2	11
Cloud	96	79	5	97	74	8	-7
Coffey	112	77	7	133	81	4	6
Comanche	23	86	2	23	100	1	17
Cowley	328	78	6	325	73	8	-6
Crawford	279	74	8	299	74	8	0
Decatur	47	86	2	36	86	2	-1
Dickinson	210	73	9	233	72	9	-1
Doniphan	87	75	8	77	66	10	-12
Douglas	551	72	9	712	78	6	9
Edwards	39	83	4	29	85	2	3
Elk	36	66	10	27	53	10	-20
Ellis	235	81	4	237	81	4	1
Ellsworth	79	73	9	76	78	5	7
Finney	238	73	9	247	66	10	-9
Ford	249	75	8	281	78	5	5
Franklin	209	72	9	201	75	7	4
Geary	160	66	10	156	74	8	13
Gove	48	89	1	63	86	2	-3
Graham	39	84	3	23	72	9	-14
Grant	78	81	4	64	80	5	-1
Gray	72	86	2	90	82	4	-5
Greeley	22	91	1	25	89	1	-2
Greenwood	65	72	9	63	66	10	-7
Hamilton	27	80	5	35	97	1	21

Individual county data is available online at www.kac.org

County	Base Years 1996-00 Average Number in School/ Training	Base Years 1996-00 Percent in School/ Training	Base Years 1996-00 Decile Rank	Current Year 2001 Number in School/ Training	Current Year 2001 Percent in School/ Training	Current Year 2001 Decile Rank	Percent Change
Harper	59	72	9	79	75	7	4
Harvey	278	76	7	314	80	5	6
Haskell	47	84	3	65	87	2	3
Hodgeman	29	88	2	32	97	1	10
Jackson	108	65	10	124	77	6	18
Jefferson	217	72	9	214	70	9	-3
Jewell	49	85	3	35	81	4	-4
Johnson	3,609	83	4	4,326	85	2	3
Kearny	52	77	7	45	74	8	-4
Kingman	91	82	4	81	76	6	-6
Kiowa	39	78	6	32	78	6	0
Labette	227	79	6	239	77	6	-3
Lane	35	89	1	26	68	10	-23
Leavenworth	546	76	7	563	78	6	3
Lincoln	41	81	4	34	72	9	-11
Linn	85	65	10	93	66	10	2
Logan	47	85	3	48	80	5	-6
Lyon	281	73	8	274	73	9	0
Marion	134	78	6	132	73	9	-6
Marshall	167	81	4	187	80	4	0
McPherson	281	79	6	323	81	4	2
Meade	35	82	4	41	87	2	6
Miami	203	73	8	255	79	5	8
Mitchell	84	79	6	73	76	7	-3
Montgomery	278	74	8	242	58	10	-22
Morris	56	75	8	56	70	9	-6
Morton	42	81	4	44	80	5	-1
Nemaha	124	82	4	132	83	3	1
Neosho	165	80	5	176	79	5	-1
Ness	55	87	2	41	82	4	-6
Norton	62	78	6	57	73	8	-7
Osage	148	67	10	177	74	8	9
Osborne	29	87	2	29	91	1	5
Ottawa	70	78	6	79	77	6	-1
Pawnee	79	83	3	75	83	3	0
Phillips	69	80	5	84	84	3	5
Pottawatomie	205	74	8	211	77	6	4
Pratt	109	89	1	123	85	3	-4
Rawlins	42	84	3	42	91	1	9
Reno	457	72	9	510	74	8	3
Republic	71	84	3	65	82	4	-2
Rice	102	78	7	117	81	4	4
Riley	409	85	2	427	89	1	4
Rooks	71	77	7	66	83	3	8
Rush	43	80	5	45	85	3	6
Russell	79	88	2	85	88	2	0
Saline	384	76	7	425	78	6	3
Scott	66	85	3	69	87	2	3
Sedgwick	2,693	75	7	2,807	71	9	-6
Seward	183	76	7	178	74	7	-2
Shawnee	1,050	68	10	1,146	75	7	9
Sheridan	39	91	1	36	90	1	-2
Sherman	51	69	10	65	76	7	10
Smith	58	89	1	57	84	3	-6
Stafford	62	79	5	60	79	5	0
Stanton	31	91	1	32	91	1	1
Stevens	61	82	4	70	81	4	0
Sumner	225	70	9	270	74	8	6
Thomas	95	85	2	112	86	2	1
Trego	41	83	3	40	77	6	-8
Wabaunsee	65	70	10	56	71	9	1
Wallace	27	87	2	37	90	1	4
Washington	104	85	2	101	83	3	-3
Wichita	38	89	1	28	80	5	-10
Wilson	106	76	7	38	69	9	-9
Woodson	40	85	3	73	71	9	-16
Wyandotte	999	74	8	985	76	7	2
Kansas	**21,172**	**76.7**		**22,754**	**77.5**		**1.0**



High School Graduate Post-Secondary Education

Percent of graduates enrolled in post-secondary education or training

45.8 - 72.9 | 73.0 - 75.8 | 75.9 - 80.0 | 80.1 - 84.8 | 84.9 - 100.0

Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree

What does the indicator measure?

The percentage of live births to women who had not received a high school degree as indicated on the birth certificate.

Why is it important?

When young women have babies before finishing high school it leads to poor outcomes for them and their children. The mothers are more likely to drop out of school and face more challenges in finding work and earning a wage to support a family. The children in these families experience an increased likelihood of chronic poverty as well as some poor school-related outcomes.

How can we improve?

Communities and schools must seek strategies for reducing the number of teen births and school dropouts. Some ideas include:

- Early identification of at-risk students.
- Culturally sensitive dropout prevention programs.
- School-based or school-linked health and mental health services.
- Programs for teen women that address esteem issues, assertiveness training, social and leadership development, school performance and academic achievement.
- Family planning services that provide health care and access to contraceptives.

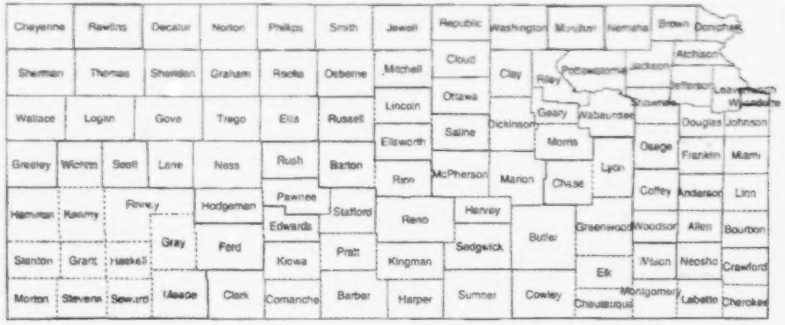
Kansas Trends

- In 2001, 18.8% (7,231) of all births were to mothers with less than a high school degree.
- Across Kansas, the percent of births to mothers with less than a high school degree ranged from a low of 4% in Nemaha County to a high of 58% in Marshall County.
- The map shows a possible trouble spot in the southwest corner of the state where there is a grouping of counties with high rates of births to mothers with less than a high school degree.

	Base Years 1996-00			Current Year 2001			
County	Average Number of Births to Mothers w/o HS Degree	Percent of Births to Mothers w/o HS Degree	Decile Rank	Number of Births to Mothers w/o HS Degree	Percent of Births to Mothers w/o HS Degree	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Allen	33	18	7	40	23	8	27
Anderson	21	21	8	23	23	8	6
Atchison	32	15	5	30	14	4	-8
Barber	6	13	4	6	15	5	21
Barton	102	28	9	88	27	9	-3
Bourbon	35	18	6	33	17	6	-1
Brown	22	16	6	24	18	6	9
Butler	98	13	4	122	16	5	27
Chase	8	18	7	14	30	9	73
Chautauqua	8	25	9	7	24	8	-2
Cherokee	59	21	8	59	22	7	5
Cheyenne	3	10	2	2	8	2	-16
Clark	2	9	2	4	16	5	75
Clay	14	15	5	14	16	5	7
Cloud	12	12	4	7	7	2	-44
Coffey	13	13	4	4	4	1	-69
Comanche	2	9	2	3	13	4	38
Cowley	96	21	8	101	20	7	-6
Crawford	98	19	7	98	20	7	6
Decatur	3	11	3	3	11	3	1
Dickinson	35	16	5	40	18	6	11
Doniphan	17	17	6	11	14	4	-17
Douglas	107	10	2	91	8	2	-17
Edwards	9	23	8	10	26	9	13
Elk	5	19	7	7	23	8	18
Ellis	30	9	2	34	9	3	4
Ellsworth	6	12	3	5	10	3	-16
Finney	424	47	10	378	46	10	-2
Ford	280	44	10	272	42	10	-4
Franklin	62	18	7	54	15	5	-18
Geary	82	14	5	89	15	5	9
Gove	4	11	3	4	11	3	0
Graham	4	15	5	1	7	2	-54
Grant	70	46	10	67	44	10	-6
Gray	38	42	10	37	40	10	-4
Greeley	6	32	10	3	15	5	-53
Greenwood	15	18	7	14	19	7	8
Hamilton	11	30	9	17	38	10	27

Individual county data is available online at www.kac.org

County	Base Years 1996-00: Average Number of Births to Mothers w/o HS Degree	Base Years 1996-00: Percent of Births to Mothers w/o HS Degree	Base Years 1996-00: Decile Rank	Current Year 2001: Number of Births to Mothers w/o HS Degree	Current Year 2001: Percent of Births to Mothers w/o HS Degree	Current Year 2001: Decile Rank	Percent Change
Harper	14	22	8	10	17	6	-22
Harvey	73	18	7	75	18	6	2
Haskell	29	38	10	22	34	9	-10
Hodgeman	2	8	1	3	17	6	100
Jackson	18	12	3	14	9	3	-21
Jefferson	25	12	4	18	8	2	-31
Jewell	2	8	2	3	17	6	97
Johnson	346	6	1	429	6	1	1
Kearny	28	38	10	37	43	10	14
Kingman	16	17	6	12	15	5	-13
Kiowa	6	16	5	7	18	6	8
Labette	58	21	8	56	20	7	-8
Lane	2	9	2	2	12	4	26
Leavenworth	103	12	4	127	14	4	13
Lincoln	5	16	5	9	25	8	56
Linn	18	17	6	23	19	6	8
Logan	3	7	1	1	4	1	-47
Lyon	137	27	9	152	29	9	5
Marion	23	16	6	12	9	2	-47
Marshall	15	14	5	71	58	10	316
Mcpherson	61	18	7	28	8	2	-56
Meade	18	27	9	22	31	9	13
Miami	43	12	4	53	14	4	11
Mitchell	7	11	3	3	4	1	-57
Montgomery	107	24	9	96	21	7	-10
Morris	10	14	5	9	15	5	3
Morton	14	25	9	16	28	9	11
Nemaha	12	8	1	6	4	1	-45
Neosho	35	18	7	38	19	6	6
Ness	3	10	3	3	9	3	-7
Norton	4	8	1	3	7	1	-18
Osage	26	13	4	31	20	7	52
Osborne	5	12	4	1	3	1	-76
Ottawa	9	13	4	8	10	3	-20
Pawnee	13	17	6	1	2	1	-90
Phillips	6	10	2	5	10	3	-4
Pottawatomie	20	8	1	22	8	2	11
Pratt	16	14	5	16	15	5	8
Rawlins	2	9	2	5	23	8	148
Reno	178	21	8	168	20	7	-8
Republic	5	11	3	3	7	2	-32
Rice	20	17	6	38	27	9	62
Riley	66	7	1	66	7	2	0
Rooks	6	10	2	8	12	4	18
Rush	4	11	3	7	26	8	139
Russell	12	17	6	13	22	7	31
Saline	144	20	7	167	22	8	11
Scott	16	24	9	15	25	8	4
Sedgwick	1,568	21	8	1,639	22	8	6
Seward	222	47	10	229	47	10	0
Shawnee	445	19	7	491	20	7	8
Sheridan	1	3	1	0	0	1	-100
Sherman	18	20	8	14	19	7	-7
Smith	3	10	2	3	12	4	17
Stafford	12	22	8	8	17	6	-24
Stanton	13	31	9	19	43	10	39
Stevens	32	36	10	35	39	10	7
Sumner	55	17	6	47	14	4	-15
Thomas	12	11	3	8	9	2	-24
Trego	4	12	3	3	9	3	-22
Wabaunsee	5	7	1	4	5	1	-25
Wallace	4	17	6	3	13	4	-27
Washington	6	8	1	8	12	4	56
Wichita	12	33	10	7	27	9	-17
Wilson	31	25	9	25	27	9	9
Woodson	4	13	4	3	10	3	-23
Wyandotte	848	31	9	935	34	9	9
Kansas	6,959	18.7		7,231	18.8		0.6



Births to Mothers with Less than a High School Degree

Percent of live births to women who had not received a high school degree

0.0 - 8.6 | 8.7 - 14.3 | 14.4 - 8.9 | 19.0 - 26.3 | 26.4 - 57.7

Students Graduating from High School

What does the indicator measure?

The percentage of ninth-grade public school students who graduated four years later.

Why is it important?

Put simply, getting a high school degree pays off. High school graduates are more likely to be gainfully employed and have higher earnings than those who drop out. Youth who fail to graduate are more likely to experience these challenges:

- Having children at a younger age.
- Single parenting.
- Reliance on public assistance.
- Criminal activity and imprisonment.
- The children of high school dropouts are also more likely to experience school problems and school failure.

How can we improve?

Here are some ideas for keeping children in school and improving high school graduation rates:

- Identify truancy problems early as it is a key predictor of school drop out (can be predicted as early as 3rd grade).
- Read to children early – the foundation to all other learning is reading.
- Expand early childhood education programs to start early, getting children ready to learn and having positive learning experiences.
- School readiness programs can target children at risk of failure and improve their chance of success.
- Teacher and parents should have high expectations for youth.
- Schools should involve parents and communities as much as possible.

Kansas Trends

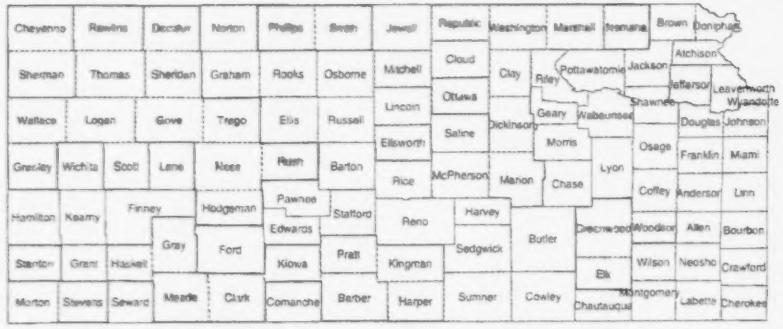
- During 2001, Kansas reached a high school graduation rate of 84.4%, well above the 2000 national average of 67.1%[1] which is the most recent year data is available.
- An impressive 58% of Kansas counties achieved the national education goal of 90% or higher.
- Four counties (Cheyenne, Meade, Sheridan and Stanton) celebrated graduation rates of 100 %.
- Only Finney and Wyandotte Counties failed to achieve a graduation rate at least as high as the national average (67.1%).
- The map shows the northern part of the state having more counties with high graduation rates. The northwest corner looks particularly successful and the southwest corner, with a few exceptions, appears to be the area needing more focus on helping youth graduate from high school.

[1] The most recent data on national high school graduation rate is for the 2000 school year.

Individual county data is available online at www.kac.org

	Base Year 1996-00			Current Year 2001			
County	Number of Graduates	Average Graduation Percent	Decile Rank	Number of Graduates	Graduation Percent	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Allen	177	77	10	158	78	10	1
Anderson	97	87	7	102	87	8	0
Atchison	156	81	9	165	79	9	-2
Barber	86	96	2	82	96	2	1
Barton	339	81	9	358	81	9	0
Bourbon	174	82	9	205	84	8	3
Brown	130	91	4	118	91	5	0
Butler	787	87	7	843	91	5	5
Chase	38	81	9	30	79	10	-3
Chautauqua	45	86	7	62	84	9	-3
Cherokee	248	81	9	248	84	8	4
Cheyenne	52	96	1	47	100	1	4
Clark	42	98	1	40	98	2	0
Clay	124	90	5	110	92	4	2
Cloud	121	90	5	131	90	6	1
Coffey	146	90	5	164	91	6	1
Comanche	27	92	4	23	88	7	-4
Cowley	420	80	9	443	82	9	3
Crawford	375	79	10	403	83	9	5
Decatur	54	97	1	42	98	1	1
Dickinson	289	86	7	323	95	3	10
Doniphan	116	90	5	117	89	7	-2
Douglas	770	84	8	910	89	6	7
Edwards	47	82	8	34	74	10	-10
Elk	54	88	7	51	96	2	10
Ellis	290	90	5	291	89	7	-2
Ellsworth	108	95	2	97	92	4	-3
Finney	327	58	10	374	63	10	8
Ford	334	75	10	359	81	9	8
Franklin	290	86	7	269	89	7	3
Geary	243	68	10	211	77	10	14
Gove	55	99	1	73	99	1	0
Graham	46	92	4	32	86	8	-6
Grant	97	83	8	80	87	8	5
Gray	84	94	3	110	95	3	1
Greeley	24	93	3	28	97	2	4
Greenwood	91	89	6	95	96	2	8
Hamilton	34	94	2	36	92	5	-2

County	Base Year 1996-00 Average Number of Graduates	Base Year 1996-00 Graduation Percent	Base Year 1996-00 Decile Rank	Current Year 2001 Number of Graduates	Current Year 2001 Graduation Percent	Current Year 2001 Decile Rank	Percent Change
Harper	**82**	**84**	**8**	**105**	**95**	**3**	**12**
Harvey	366	84	8	392	88	7	5
Haskell	56	93	3	75	95	3	2
Hodgeman	33	97	1	33	97	2	0
Jackson	166	91	4	162	90	6	-1
Jefferson	303	88	6	307	92	4	5
Jewel	58	97	1	43	90	6	-7
Johnson	4,374	90	6	5,066	92	5	3
Kearny	67	86	7	61	81	9	-6
Kingman	111	88	6	106	94	3	6
Kiowa	50	94	3	41	98	1	4
Labette	287	82	8	312	89	7	8
Lane	39	93	3	38	90	6	-3
Leavenworth	722	86	7	721	87	8	2
Lincoln	50	91	4	47	90	6	-1
Linn	130	88	6	140	89	7	1
Logan	55	96	2	60	94	4	-2
Lyon	382	79	9	375	82	9	4
Marion	173	90	5	181	95	3	5
Marshall	207	91	4	233	93	4	3
McPherson	355	90	5	399	92	5	3
Meade	42	91	4	47	100	1	9
Miami	277	84	8	322	88	8	4
Mitchell	107	94	3	96	95	3	1
Montgomery	376	76	10	419	83	9	10
Morris	75	90	5	80	89	7	-2
Morton	51	86	7	55	92	5	7
Nemaha	152	95	2	160	98	1	3
Neosho	208	82	8	224	86	8	4
Ness	63	95	2	50	98	1	3
Norton	79	93	4	78	91	6	-2
Osage	219	88	6	240	89	7	1
Osborne	33	95	2	32	91	5	-4
Ottawa	90	93	3	103	95	2	3
Pawnee	96	84	8	90	84	8	0
Phillips	86	96	2	100	95	2	-1
Pottawatomie	276	92	4	273	91	5	-1
Pratt	123	86	7	145	94	4	9
Rawlins	50	97	1	46	94	3	-3
Reno	638	80	9	692	84	9	5
Republic	84	92	4	79	93	4	1
Rice	131	88	6	145	90	6	1
Riley	479	88	6	479	92	5	5
Rooks	93	95	2	80	90	6	-5
Rush	54	94	3	53	96	2	2
Russell	90	85	8	97	88	7	3
Saline	506	80	9	545	80	9	1
Scott	77	90	6	79	93	4	4
Sedgwick	3,573	71	10	3,946	76	10	6
Seward	241	73	10	239	68	10	-7
Shawnee	1,538	76	10	1,535	77	10	1
Sheridan	42	95	2	40	100	1	5
Sherman	74	94	3	86	97	2	3
Smith	65	96	1	68	97	2	1
Stafford	78	88	6	76	89	6	2
Stanton	34	98	1	35	100	1	2
Stevens	75	81	9	86	92	4	14
Sumner	320	89	6	363	92	5	2
Thomas	112	91	5	130	94	3	4
Trego	50	94	3	52	98	1	4
Wabaunsee	94	91	5	79	88	7	-3
Wallace	32	99	1	41	93	4	-6
Washington	122	95	2	122	95	3	-1
Wichita	43	86	7	35	78	10	-10
Wilson	140	82	9	55	85	8	4
Woodson	48	91	4	103	93	4	2
Wyandotte	1,346	64	10	1,299	66	10	3
Kansas	**27,587**	**81.5**		**29,360**	**84.4**		**3.6**



Students Graduating from High School

Percent of ninth-grade public school students who graduated four years later

63.4 - 83.9 | 84.0 - 89.1 | 89.2 - 92.3 | 92.4 - 95.0 | 95.1 - 100.0

Out-of-Home Placements

What does the indicator measure?

The annual average of the number of children and youth who are in SRS custody and in placement outside their family of origin per 1,000 children and youth age 18 and under. These numbers are based on the number of children and youth who are in out-of-home placement on the last day of the month for the current state fiscal year.

Why is it important?

All children should have a permanent and stable home to grow up in, one that provides love, nurturing and safety. Some children end up in foster care, usually for very serious reasons related to abuse or neglect. Although foster care is needed for crisis situations, it is not a permanent solution. Youth in foster care do not get the support they need for high school graduation, employment, accessing health care, attending college and housing arrangements. Children who "age-out" of foster care are more likely to not finish high school, be unemployed, dependent on public assistance, and many end up in prison, homeless and teen parents.

How can we improve?

Recent research on out-of-home placements makes these suggestions:

- Help families seek community and professional resources. Waiting until problems become unbearable can lead to more difficulty achieving resolutions.
- Prevention and early intervention educational services make a positive difference for youth and should be further developed.
- Comprehensive and thorough assessments, including psychological and drug/alcohol evaluations, should be used in developing individualized case plans.
- Communities need more high-quality treatment options.
- Mental health professionals should be available in all urban and rural parts of the state.
- The service delivery system should be more coordinated with timely care and support for all families.

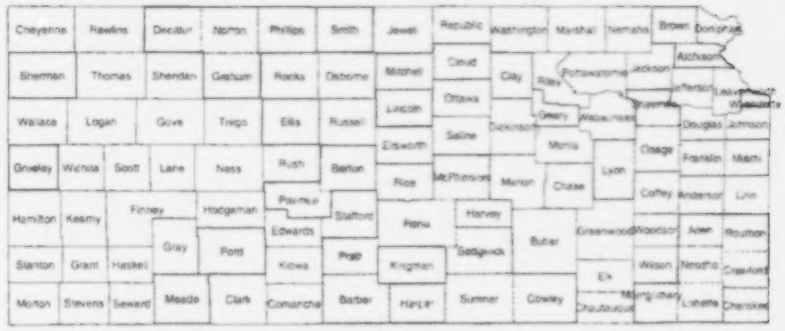
Kansas Trends

- In fiscal year 2001/2002, Kansas had an annual average of 5,049 children and youth living in out-of-home placements, a rate of 6.6 per 1,000 children.
- More than one-third of Kansas counties (37%) had an annual average of 0 per 1,000 children. The highest out-of-home placement rate was 27 per 1,000, seen in Decatur and Greeley counties.
- The map shows three pockets of higher out-of-home placement rates: one in south central Kansas that includes Sedgwick County; one in the far southeastern corner of the state; and, one in north central Kansas of about five counties.

	Base Year 2001			Current Year 2002			
County	Number in Placement	Placement Rate	Decile Rank	Number in Placement	Placement Rate	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Allen	60	16	10	70	18	10	17
Anderson	17	8	7	0	0	4	-100
Atchison	45	9	9	30	6	7	-32
Barber	14	10	9	11	8	8	-17
Barton	115	15	10	82	11	9	-28
Bourbon	35	8	8	40	9	9	13
Brown	18	6	7	18	6	7	-2
Butler	94	5	6	76	4	6	-20
Chase	4	5	6	0	0	4	-100
Chautauqua	4	4	3	0	0	4	-100
Cherokee	62	10	9	44	7	7	-29
Cheyenne	2	3	2	0	0	4	-100
Clark	0	0	1	0	0	4	*
Clay	11	5	5	16	7	8	48
Cloud	7	3	3	21	8	9	185
Coffey	21	9	8	10	4	6	-52
Comanche	1	2	2	0	0	4	-100
Cowley	57	6	6	63	6	7	11
Crawford	116	12	10	117	12	10	0
Decatur	4	5	5	23	27	10	485
Dickinson	13	3	2	12	2	5	-10
Doniphan	10	4	4	11	5	6	17
Douglas	157	7	7	101	4	6	-37
Edwards	6	7	7	0	0	4	-100
Elk	10	13	10	0	0	4	-100
Ellis	37	5	6	52	8	8	42
Ellsworth	4	3	2	0	0	4	-100
Finney	64	4	4	57	4	5	-13
Ford	72	7	7	88	8	8	20
Franklin	92	13	10	53	7	8	-43
Geary	53	6	6	65	8	8	24
Gove	2	2	1	0	0	4	-100
Graham	6	9	9	6	9	9	1
Grant	12	4	4	14	5	6	17
Gray	7	3	3	0	0	4	-100
Greeley	2	4	4	12	27	10	596
Greenwood	16	8	8	0	0	4	-100
Hamilton	8	10	9	0	0	4	-100

Individual county data is available online at www.kac.org

County	Base Year 2001 Number in Placement	Placement Rate	Decile Rank	Current Year 2002 Number in Placement	Placement Rate	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Harper	17	10	9	16	10	9	-4
Harvey	63	7	7	46	5	7	-27
Haskell	1	1	1	0	0	4	-100
Hodgeman	0	0	1	0	0	4	*
Jackson	30	8	8	19	5	6	-38
Jefferson	33	6	7	24	4	6	-27
Jewell	1	1	1	0	0	4	-100
Johnson	269	2	1	246	2	5	-11
Kearny	6	4	3	0	0	4	-100
Kingman	8	3	3	0	0	4	-100
Kiowa	4	5	5	0	0	4	-100
Labette	47	8	8	52	8	9	12
Lane	4	7	7	0	0	4	-100
Leavenworth	104	5	6	68	3	5	-35
Lincoln	0	0	1	9	10	9	*
Linn	12	5	5	3	1	5	-77
Logan	3	4	4	0	0	4	-100
Lyon	58	6	6	65	7	7	13
Marion	18	5	5	12	3	5	-35
Marshall	18	6	7	2	1	4	-87
McPherson	25	3	3	187	23	10	653
Meade	9	6	6	12	8	8	39
Miami	34	4	4	46	5	7	31
Mitchell	7	4	4	10	6	7	53
Montgomery	78	8	8	115	12	10	48
Morris	6	4	4	8	5	6	18
Morton	3	2	2	0	0	4	-100
Nemaha	8	2	2	3	1	4	-64
Neosho	36	8	8	66	14	10	85
Ness	1	1	1	0	0	4	-100
Norton	7	5	6	12	9	9	69
Osage	41	9	8	39	8	8	-6
Osborne	3	3	2	0	0	4	-100
Ottawa	8	4	5	2	1	4	-79
Pawnee	16	8	8	15	8	8	-1
Phillips	5	3	3	8	5	7	80
Pottawatomie	15	3	2	3	0	4	-83
Pratt	12	5	5	24	10	9	110
Rawlins	4	5	5	0	0	4	-100
Reno	321	19	10	279	17	10	-13
Republic	6	4	4	0	0	4	-100
Rice	31	11	9	17	6	7	-45
Riley	61	5	5	61	5	6	2
Rooks	4	3	2	0	0	4	-100
Rush	3	4	3	0	0	4	-100
Russell	13	8	8	0	0	4	-100
Saline	107	7	7	63	4	6	-42
Scott	5	4	3	0	0	4	-100
Sedgwick	1,616	12	10	1,284	9	9	-22
Seward	29	4	4	26	3	5	-15
Shawnee	599	13	10	468	10	9	-22
Sheridan	1	1	1	0	0	4	-100
Sherman	10	6	6	11	6	7	13
Smith	5	5	5	11	11	10	109
Stafford	23	17	10	2	1	5	-93
Stanton	2	3	2	0	0	4	-100
Stevens	3	2	1	8	4	5	134
Sumner	83	11	9	60	8	8	-28
Thomas	14	6	6	11	5	6	-16
Trego	7	9	9	0	0	4	-100
Wabaunsee	5	2	2	4	2	5	-24
Wallace	4	7	7	0	0	4	-100
Washington	6	4	3	0	0	4	-100
Wichita	9	12	10	0	0	4	-100
Wilson	24	9	9	1	0	4	-95
Woodson	3	4	4	0	0	4	-100
Wyandotte	541	11	9	541	11	10	0
Kansas	5,803	7.6		5,049	6.6		-23.8



Out-of-Home Placements

Number of children and youth in placement per 1,000 children age 18 and under

0.0 - 1.0 | 1.1 - 5.0 | 5.1 - 8.3 | 8.4 - 27.3

Teen Violent Deaths

What does the indicator measure?

The number of deaths from homicides, suicides and accidents per 100,000 teens ages 15 to 19.

Why is it important?

Three out of four teen deaths are a homicide, suicide or unintentional injury. The primary causes are motor vehicle accidents and firearms. Motor vehicle accidents account for 60% of adolescent injury deaths. The other 40% of injury deaths are attributed to violence (homicide and suicide). Firearms cause one in every four teen deaths. Motor vehicle accidents, homicides and suicides kill more teens than all diseases combined.

How can we improve?

Keys to reducing the most frequent cause of death, **motor vehicle accidents,** are:

- Improve the use of seat belts by teens.
- Eliminate drinking and driving among teens.
- Raise awareness about the risks of night driving.

Best practices in **youth violence** prevention include:

- Conflict resolution training.
- Mentoring and positive adult role model strategies.
- Family-based strategies that combine training in parenting skills, education about child development and exercises to improve communication and conflict resolution.
- Home-visiting strategies that bring community resources to at-risk families in their homes.

Suicide can be prevented by expanding knowledge of family members and natural helpers (e.g. educators, coaches, faith leaders) to recognize and respond to the signs of risk that include depression, alcohol and drug abuse and aggressive or disruptive behavior. Access to mental health services must also be expanded to reach more individuals in need of in- and outpatient care.

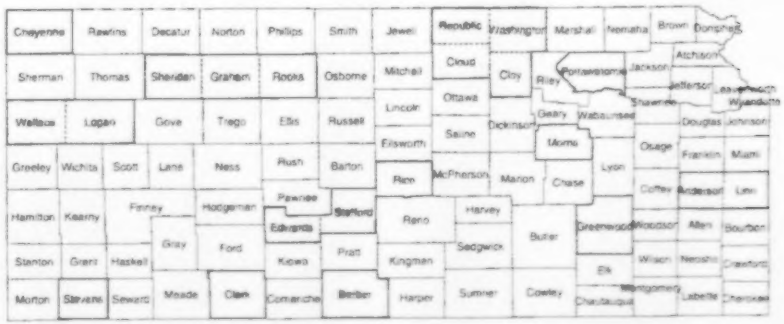
Kansas Trends

- Kansas experienced 135 teen violent deaths in 2001, a rate of 63 per 100,000 youth ages 15 to 19.
- The state continued with a small decline in teen violent deaths (-4.9%), when comparing 2001 to the previous five-year period.
- Four of the most populous counties – Johnson, Sedgwick, Shawnee and Wyandotte – accounted for 41% of all teen violent deaths. However, as the map points out, the rate per 100,000 in these counties are not among the highest in the state.
- The map shows that counties with the highest teen violent death rates are scattered throughout the state. Counties with moderately high teen violent deaths are more concentrated in the eastern half of the state.

	Base Years 1996-00			Current Year 2001			
County	Average Number of Teen Violent Deaths	Teen Violent Death Rate	Decile Rank	Number of Teen Violent Deaths	Teen Violent Death Rate	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Allen	.4	32.9	2	1	75.5	7	129
Anderson	1.2	190.5	9	1	159.4	9	-16
Atchison	.8	46.7	3	1	61.8	7	32
Barber	.8	234.9	10	2	471.0	10	101
Barton	1.2	57.8	4	2	82.0	7	42
Bourbon	1.0	76.9	6	0	.0	5	-100 +
Brown	.4	48.3	3	0	.0	5	-100 +
Butler	2.4	48.2	3	2	39.7	6	-18
Chase	.0	.0	2	0	.0	5	0 +
Chautauqua	.6	208.2	10	0	.0	5	-100 +
Cherokee	1.6	83.4	7	1	57.4	7	-31
Cheyenne	.6	299.7	10	3	1328.4	10	343
Clark	.2	128.5	8	1	506.1	10	294
Clay	.4	65.5	5	1	153.5	9	134
Cloud	.4	45.0	3	3	308.7	10	586
Coffey	.4	56.1	4	0	.0	5	-100 +
Comanche	.2	148.4	9	0	.0	5	-100 +
Cowley	1.2	39.1	2	0	.0	5	-100
Crawford	1.6	51.5	4	2	56.4	6	10
Decatur	.4	226.0	10	0	.0	5	-100 +
Dickinson	.8	54.9	4	0	.0	5	0 +
Doniphan	.4	47.4	3	1	119.7	8	153
Douglas	3.8	35.1	2	3	28.0	6	-20
Edwards	1.0	491.6	10	1	364.8	10	-26
Elk	.2	96.8	7	0	.0	5	-100 +
Ellis	.6	24.1	2	1	36.1	6	50
Ellsworth	.2	45.7	3	0	.0	5	-100 +
Finney	1.6	49.3	3	0	.0	5	-100
Ford	3.0	118.2	8	0	.0	5	-100
Franklin	1.2	60.5	5	2	100.7	8	67
Geary	1.2	61.8	5	2	93.3	7	51
Gove	.0	.0	2	0	.0	5	0 +
Graham	.2	98.4	7	1	450.9	10	358
Grant	.4	58.7	4	0	.0	5	-100 +
Gray	.2	41.8	3	0	.0	5	-100 +
Greeley	.2	200.4	9	0	.0	5	-100 +
Greenwood	.2	32.5	2	1	176.2	9	442
Hamilton	.0	.0	2	0	.0	5	0 +

Individual county data is available online at www.kac.org

County	Base Years 1996-00: Average Number of Teen Violent Deaths	Base Years 1996-00: Teen Violent Death Rate	Base Years 1996-00: Decile Rank	Current Year 2001: Number of Teen Violent Deaths	Current Year 2001: Teen Violent Death Rate	Current Year 2001: Decile Rank	Percent Change
Harper	.4	99.5	7	0	.0	5	-100 +
Harvey	2.2	77.4	6	2	74.6	7	-4
Haskell	.4	115.7	8	0	.0	5	-100 +
Hodgeman	.2	133.3	8	0	.0	5	-100 +
Jackson	.6	62.0	5	0	.0	5	-100 +
Jefferson	.8	59.4	5	2	128.7	8	117
Jewel	.2	78.8	6	0	.0	5	-100 +
Johnson	12.4	40.6	2	12	39.0	6	-4
Kearny	1.2	348.2	10	0	.0	5	-100 +
Kingman	1.2	185.3	9	0	.0	5	-100 +
Kiowa	.0	.0	2	0	.0	5	0 +
Labette	1.6	80.9	7	1	55.3	6	-32
Lane	.2	152.1	9	0	.0	5	-100 +
Leavenworth	1.8	34.7	2	3	59.9	7	73
Lincoln	.2	92.4	7	0	.0	5	-100 +
Linn	.6	84.1	7	1	144.6	9	72
Logan	.6	279.6	10	1	428.7	10	53
Lyon	1.4	43.6	3	3	86.4	7	98
Marion	1.8	170.0	9	1	95.5	8	-44
Marshall	.8	117.2	8	1	111.0	8	-5
McPherson	1.4	61.7	5	1	37.3	6	-40
Meade	.2	67.1	5	0	.0	5	-100 +
Miami	2.2	100.6	7	3	131.9	8	31
Mitchell	.6	92.1	7	0	.0	5	-100 +
Montgomery	2.2	73.1	6	1	34.2	6	-53
Morris	.2	47.1	3	1	223.7	9	375
Morton	.2	67.7	5	0	.0	5	-100 +
Nemaha	.4	54.1	4	0	.0	5	-100 +
Neosho	1.0	78.9	6	1	68.3	7	-13
Ness	.0	.0	2	0	.0	5	0 +
Norton	1.0	235.3	10	0	.0	5	-100 +
Osage	1.4	107.9	8	1	81.0	7	-25
Osborne	.2	68.0	6	0	0	5	-100 +
Ottawa	.4	101.5	7	0	0	5	-100 +
Pawnee	.6	110.2	8	0	0	5	-100 +
Phillips	.2	51.1	4	0	0	5	-100 +
Pottawatomie	.6	39.6	2	3	197.7	9	400
Pratt	.4	49.6	4	1	108.5	8	119
Rawlins	.0	.0	2	0	.0	5	0 +
Reno	2.6	52.6	4	6	120.0	8	128
Republic	.2	53.1	4	1	243.5	9	359
Rice	1.2	154.9	9	2	180.1	9	16
Riley	1.6	21.4	2	2	26.6	6	24
Rooks	.0	.0	2	1	245.1	9	*
Rush	.4	206.4	10	0	.0	5	-100 +
Russell	.4	84.1	7	0	.0	5	-100 +
Saline	2.2	56.3	4	1	23.6	5	-58
Scott	.6	137.2	9	0	.0	5	-100 +
Sedgwick	20.8	62.5	5	18	53.7	6	-14
Seward	2.0	118.4	8	0	.0	5	-100
Shawnee	9.8	77.2	6	8	64.6	7	-16
Sheridan	.2	104.6	8	1	441.3	10	322
Sherman	.4	73.7	6	0	.0	5	-100 +
Smith	.0	.0	2	0	.0	5	0 +
Stafford	.2	60.8	5	1	281.9	10	363
Stanton	.2	119.2	8	0	.0	5	-100 +
Stevens	.0	.0	2	1	208.2	9	*
Sumner	3.4	157.4	9	1	45.8	6	-71
Thomas	.2	23.8	2	0	.0	5	-100 +
Trego	.4	184.7	9	0	.0	5	-100 +
Wabaunsee	.4	79.2	6	0	.0	5	-100 +
Wallace	.6	362.3	10	2	1153.8	10	218
Washington	.0	.0	2	1	234.1	9	*
Wichita	.0	.0	2	0	.0	5	0 +
Wilson	.6	76.2	6	1	134.0	8	76
Woodson	.2	79.1	6	0	.0	5	-100 +
Wyandotte	16.6	134.5	9	17	139.6	8	4
Kansas	138	66.2		135	63.0		-4.9



Teen Violent Deaths

Number of violent deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15 to 19

0.0 - 57.0 | 57.1 - 143.6 | 143.7 - 1328.4

Reported Child Abuse and Neglect

What does the indicator measure?

The number of official child abuse/neglect reports per 1,000 children in the population under age 18.

Why is it important?

All children deserve a healthy and happy childhood full of rich experiences, play and opportunities for growth. At a bare minimum, all children must be kept safe from abuse and neglect. When children's well-being is threatened and their future potential harmed, it reflects not only serious family problems, but community distress as well.

How can we improve?

The best starting point for improvement is prevention of child abuse. Here are some ideas from the Child Welfare League of America that you can do:

- **Educate yourself and others.** Simple support for children and parents can be the best way to prevent child abuse. After-school activities, parent education classes, mentoring programs and respite care are some of the many ways to keep children safe from harm.
- **Teach children their rights.** When children are taught they are special and have the right to be safe, they are less likely to think abuse is their fault and more likely to report an offender.
- **Know the signs.** Unexplained injuries aren't the only signs of abuse. Fear of a certain adult, difficulty trusting others or making friends, sudden changes in eating or sleeping patterns, inappropriate sexual behavior, poor hygiene, secrecy and hostility are often signs of family problems and may indicate a child is being neglected or physically, sexually or emotionally abused.
- **Report abuse.** If you witness a child being harmed, see evidence of abuse or if a child tells you about abuse, make a report to your state's child protective services department or local police. When talking to a child about abuse, listen carefully, assure the child that he or she did the right thing by telling an adult and affirm that he or she is not responsible for what happened.

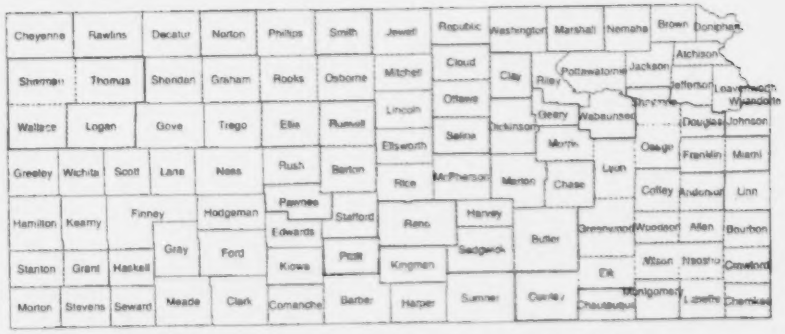
Kansas Trends

- During 2001, Kansas recorded 42,686 reports of child abuse and neglect, up 6.3% from the previous five-year period. This amounts to a reported child abuse/neglect rate of 55.8 per 1,000 children.
- The reported abuse/neglect rate ranged from a low of 7.4 per 1,000 children in Clark County to a high of 152.5 per 1,000 in Wallace County.
- The map shows a concentration of higher reported abuse/neglect rates in the eastern half of the state, particularly the southeastern portion.
- The map also shows that several of the most populous counties have rates in the top two quintiles (i.e., Douglas, Sedgwick and Shawnee).

Individual county data is available online at www.kac.org

	Base Years 1996-00			Current Year 2001			
County	Average Number of Reported Cases	Reported Abuse and Negect Rate	Decile Rank	Number of Reported Cases	Reported Abuse and Negect Rate	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Allen	258	65.7	8	261	67.0	8	2
Anderson	112	51.9	6	166	73.2	9	41
Atchison	163	35.2	3	245	51.2	6	45
Barber	40	28.4	2	34	24.3	2	-15
Barton	514	67.0	8	497	63.4	7	-5
Bourbon	248	62.7	8	290	68.2	8	9
Brown	88	29.3	2	122	41.0	4	40
Butler	784	45.1	5	972	52.9	6	17
Chase	29	38.6	4	40	50.7	6	31
Chautauqua	73	71.1	9	61	55.7	6	-22
Cherokee	433	71.6	9	457	71.6	8	0
Cheyenne	26	34.1	3	31	38.8	4	14
Clark	11	17.7	1	5	7.4	1	-58
Clay	144	61.6	8	214	92.3	10	50
Cloud	161	69.3	9	164	66.0	7	-5
Coffey	137	56.2	7	147	58.4	7	4
Comanche	15	30.6	3	10	22.4	1	-27
Cowley	764	77.8	10	1,026	101.7	10	31
Crawford	737	84.3	10	756	78.5	9	-7
Decatur	36	41.5	4	28	32.6	3	-22
Dickinson	295	57.6	8	255	48.6	5	-16
Doniphan	47	22.8	1	63	27.5	2	21
Douglas	1,083	53.1	7	1,743	73.9	9	39
Edwards	48	56.3	7	18	19.9	1	-65
Elk	68	90.1	10	86	111.1	10	23
Ellis	306	45.9	6	401	59.5	7	30
Ellsworth	75	52.5	6	83	56.0	6	7
Finney	587	45.2	5	632	42.4	4	-6
Ford	509	55.9	7	511	46.6	5	-17
Franklin	359	51.4	6	494	67.8	8	32
Geary	621	83.9	10	604	69.6	8	-17
Gove	21	26.2	2	23	26.9	2	3
Graham	29	37.0	4	30	44.3	4	20
Grant	95	35.1	3	137	49.7	5	42
Gray	26	14.3	1	35	17.5	1	23
Greeley	11	18.3	1	10	22.3	1	22
Greenwood	132	68.0	9	201	103.7	10	52
Hamilton	24	30.6	3	30	36.7	3	20

County	Base Years 1996-00 Average Number of Reported Cases	Base Years 1996-00 Reported Abuse and Neglect Rate	Base Years 1996-00 Decile Rank	Current Year 2001 Number of Reported Cases	Current Year 2001 Reported Abuse and Neglect Rate	Current Year 2001 Decile Rank	Percent Change
Harper	83	52.1	6	81	48.2	5	-7
Harvey	315	35.7	4	458	50.0	5	40
Haskell	34	25.5	2	42	27.7	2	9
Hodgeman	10	16.2	1	14	22.2	1	37
Jackson	149	43.4	5	193	50.7	5	17
Jefferson	250	50.3	6	298	54.9	6	9
Jewel	32	35.8	4	48	55.2	6	54
Johnson	2,689	23.5	1	3,216	24.4	2	4
Kearny	49	27.3	2	44	26.8	2	-2
Kingman	77	32.4	3	68	26.9	2	-17
Kiowa	36	41.8	5	26	31.5	3	-25
Labette	621	101.9	10	596	95.7	10	-6
Lane	15	25.8	2	23	40.1	4	56
Leavenworth	795	41.9	5	907	46.4	4	11
Lincoln	37	45.5	5	38	42.7	4	-6
Linn	140	58.2	8	135	52.6	6	-10
Logan	29	37.5	4	58	70.8	8	89
Lyon	708	75.7	9	995	99.1	10	31
Marion	162	50.0	6	254	71.1	8	42
Marshall	103	35.6	3	166	57.8	7	62
McPherson	335	44.9	5	305	37.6	3	-16
Meade	31	25.1	2	36	24.6	2	-2
Miami	377	50.3	6	493	57.5	7	14
Mitchell	60	32.4	3	86	46.5	5	43
Montgomery	812	85.8	10	671	69.8	8	-19
Morris	127	80.6	10	167	102.1	10	27
Morton	26	24.6	2	22	20.1	1	-18
Nemaha	92	31.0	3	125	38.5	3	24
Neosho	317	72.6	9	360	76.8	9	6
Ness	21	18.2	1	29	35.4	3	95
Norton	69	53.7	7	82	59.1	7	10
Osage	308	66.3	8	414	86.2	9	30
Osborne	43	38.6	4	63	56.1	6	45
Ottawa	91	58.8	8	106	62.2	7	6
Pawnee	105	57.4	8	114	61.5	7	7
Phillips	67	44.8	5	70	45.4	4	1
Pottawatomie	208	38.0	4	201	34.9	3	-8
Pratt	140	56.5	7	206	80.7	9	43
Rawlins	27	27.8	2	17	23.1	1	-17
Reno	1,130	70.7	9	1,400	82.6	9	17
Republic	60	43.1	5	37	27.2	2	-37
Rice	178	65.3	8	138	47.5	5	-27
Riley	562	40.2	4	547	40.4	4	0
Rooks	85	56.1	7	83	55.2	6	-2
Rush	38	49.9	6	27	32.5	3	-35
Russell	121	71.0	9	144	82.3	9	16
Saline	1,113	81.4	10	1,417	93.8	10	15
Scott	82	54.1	7	56	38.1	3	-29
Sedgwick	6,602	53.2	7	7,764	57.0	7	7
Seward	354	53.3	7	394	50.5	5	-5
Shawnee	3,630	83.1	10	3,806	83.2	9	0
Sheridan	16	21.7	1	20	25.5	2	18
Sherman	125	72.3	9	168	93.8	10	30
Smith	42	40.5	4	68	65.1	7	61
Stafford	70	52.8	6	73	55.4	6	5
Stanton	21	23.1	1	28	35.9	3	56
Stevens	41	24.3	2	52	28.5	2	17
Sumner	399	50.9	6	364	46.4	4	-9
Thomas	131	57.2	7	171	73.7	9	29
Trego	29	34.2	3	39	46.9	5	37
Wabaunsee	38	21.3	1	26	13.3	1	-38
Wallace	48	74.2	9	83	152.5	10	106
Washington	60	36.8	4	66	41.3	4	12
Wichita	20	24.7	2	16	21.2	1	-14
Wilson	204	76.3	10	220	79.1	9	4
Woodson	40	42.5	5	61	69.9	8	65
Wyandotte	3,130	71.3	9	3,309	69.7	8	-2
Kansas	37,071	52.4		42,686	55.8		6.3



Reported Child Abuse and Neglect

Number of reports per 1,000 children and youth under age 18

7.4 - 28.5 | 28.6 - 46.4 | 46.5 - 56.1 | 56.2 - 71.6 | 71.7 - 152.5

Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect

What does the indicator measure?

The number of cases substantiated upon investigation of child abuse and/or neglect per 1,000 children and youth under age 18. Child protective services workers determine whether abuse and/or neglect occurred.

Why is it important?

The physical and emotional harm of abuse and neglect can impact individuals for a lifetime. Abuse and neglect increase the risk of low academic achievement, alcohol and other drug abuse, teen pregnancy, juvenile delinquency and adult criminality. Child maltreatment also increases costs for our communities by adding to expenses for child welfare, mental health and substance abuse services; police and court intervention; correction facilities; public assistance and special education.

How can we improve?

Parents Anonymous lists a variety of ways to help prevent child abuse.

1. **Support programs that support families** – Donate your time or money.
2. **Strengthen the fabric of your community** - Know your neighbors' names and make sure they know yours. Give stressed parents a break by offering to watch their children for an hour or two. Volunteer in your local community.
3. **Be ready in an emergency** - if you find yourself in a situation where you believe a child is being or will be abused at that moment, there are steps you can take. Prevent Child Abuse America suggests the following:
   - Talk to the adult to get their attention away from the child. Be friendly.
   - Say something like, "Children can really wear you out, can't they?" or "My child has done the same thing."
   - Ask if you can help in any way—could you carry some packages? Play with an older child so the baby can be fed or changed? Call someone on your cell phone?

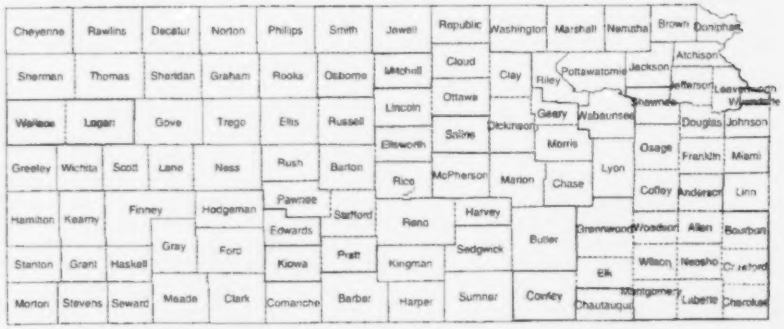
Kansas Trends

- Kansas' substantiation rate was stable at 11.5 per 1,000 children in 2000 and 2001. Comparison of the current year (11.5 per 1,000) to base years (10.7 per 1,000) shows a percent change of 7.7%, indicating a trend for small increases in recent years.
- More than half of the counties (53.3%) were at or below 10.3 per 1,000, the Healthy People 2010 Goal.
- Among the most populous counties, the 2001 substantiation rate showed a general upward trend compared with the base-years period. Douglas, Johnson, Leavenworth, Shawnee and Wyandotte all increased. Sedgwick County was the exception with a slight decreasing trend.
- The map shows a clearly identified trouble spot in the southeastern corner of Kansas, where there is a concentration of high substantiation rates. The map also shows that high and moderately high substantiation rates occur more in the eastern half of the state.

	Base Year 1998-00			Current Year 2001			
County	Average Number of Cases Substantiated	Substantiated Rate	Decile Rank	Number of Cases Substantiated	Substantiated Rate	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Allen	67	17.3	9	65	16.7	9	-3.4
Anderson	41	19.0	9	40	17.6	9	-7.0
Atchison	13	2.9	2	30	6.3	4	119.1
Barber	10	7.4	4	12	8.6	5	15.6
Barton	63	8.3	6	114	14.5	8	75.5
Bourbon	107	26.9	10	74	17.4	9	-35.4
Brown	6	2.1	2	14	4.7	2	123.3
Butler	136	7.7	5	119	6.5	4	-16.0
Chase	5	6.2	4	11	13.9	8	125.2
Chautauqua	17	16.8	9	12	11.0	6	-34.7
Cherokee	181	29.9	10	169	26.5	10	-11.4
Cheyenne	15	18.9	9	3	3.8	2	-80.1
Clark	1	1.6	1	2	3.0	2	81.9
Clay	34	14.8	9	35	15.1	8	1.9
Cloud	38	16.3	9	28	11.3	7	-31.0
Coffey	7	2.9	2	36	14.3	8	398.2
Comanche	3	5.7	3	1	2.2	1	-61.0
Cowley	155	15.8	9	175	17.3	9	9.6
Crawford	181	20.5	10	194	20.1	9	-1.9
Decatur	2	2.3	2	8	9.3	6	296.2
Dickinson	82	16.1	9	69	13.1	7	-18.1
Doniphan	4	1.9	2	6	2.6	2	36.9
Douglas	262	12.5	8	350	14.8	8	18.7
Edwards	6	7.1	4	0	.0	1	-100.0
Elk	11	14.1	8	27	34.9	10	147.8
Ellis	63	9.5	6	58	8.6	5	-9.6
Ellsworth	17	11.6	7	22	14.8	8	27.9
Finney	81	6.0	4	75	5.0	3	-16.6
Ford	60	6.3	4	61	5.6	3	-12.3
Franklin	55	7.7	5	104	14.3	8	84.5
Geary	99	13.1	8	119	13.7	8	4.6
Gove	6	7.5	5	6	7.0	4	-6.0
Graham	5	6.2	4	6	8.9	5	43.3
Grant	5	1.7	1	5	1.8	1	6.7
Gray	3	1.8	1	10	5.0	3	176.5
Greeley	2	3.5	2	0	.0	1	-100.0
Greenwood	26	13.6	8	39	20.1	9	48.4
Hamilton	1	1.0	1	1	1.2	1	22.0

Individual county data is available online at www.kac.org

County	Base Year 1998-00 Average Number of Cases Substantiated	Base Year 1998-00 Substantiated Rate	Base Year 1998-00 Decile Rank	Current Year 2001 Number of Cases Substantiated	Current Year 2001 Substantiated Rate	Current Year 2001 Decile Rank	Percent Change
Harper	18	11.5	7	7	4.2	2	-63.6
Harvey	89	10.0	7	118	12.9	7	28.7
Haskell	2	1.2	1	4	2.6	2	114.7
Hodgeman	0	.5	1	0	.0	1	-100.0
Jackson	29	8.4	6	42	11.0	6	31.5
Jefferson	74	14.6	8	67	12.3	7	-15.6
Jewel	10	11.7	7	6	6.9	4	-41.0
Johnson	528	4.5	3	817	6.2	4	38.9
Kearny	9	6.0	3	7	4.3	2	-28.8
Kingman	10	4.0	3	18	7.1	4	76.1
Kiowa	13	15.7	9	10	12.1	7	-23.0
Labette	250	40.9	10	231	37.1	10	-9.4
Lane	4	7.5	5	6	10.5	6	40.0
Leavenworth	159	8.3	6	244	12.5	7	50.3
Lincoln	10	12.1	7	8	9.0	5	-25.6
Linn	24	10.0	6	14	5.5	3	-45.4
Logan	7	9.4	6	13	15.9	9	68.8
Lyon	67	7.1	4	108	10.8	6	50.4
Marion	37	11.2	7	36	10.1	6	-10.1
Marshall	14	4.8	3	20	7.0	4	46.4
McPherson	30	4.0	3	34	4.2	2	5.6
Meade	3	2.1	2	2	1.4	1	-34.4
Miami	73	9.5	6	116	13.5	8	42.2
Mitchell	14	7.4	4	42	22.7	10	205.0
Montgomery	288	30.5	10	255	26.5	10	-12.9
Morris	15	9.5	6	20	12.2	7	28.4
Morton	1	.9	1	0	.0	1	-100.0
Nemaha	25	8.4	6	29	8.9	5	6.8
Neosho	126	28.7	10	135	28.8	10	.5
Ness	1	.8	1	6	7.3	5	874.2
Norton	8	6.5	4	7	5.0	3	-22.2
Osage	35	7.5	5	62	12.9	7	72.8
Osborne	9	7.8	5	17	15.1	8	95.0
Ottawa	32	20.5	10	19	11.2	6	-45.6
Pawnee	15	8.3	5	24	13.0	7	56.9
Phillips	12	7.8	5	11	7.1	4	-8.7
Pottawatomie	61	10.9	7	35	6.1	4	-44.4
Pratt	20	8.1	5	52	20.4	10	152.1
Rawlins	3	3.9	3	4	5.4	3	37.8
Reno	197	12.2	7	210	12.4	7	1.6
Republic	8	5.6	3	10	7.4	5	32.0
Rice	15	5.6	3	24	8.3	5	47.3
Riley	102	7.4	4	72	5.3	3	-28.4
Rooks	13	8.7	6	8	5.3	3	-38.8
Rush	8	10.0	6	5	6.0	4	-39.8
Russell	25	14.6	8	16	9.1	6	-37.2
Saline	203	14.7	8	272	18.0	9	22.4
Scott	18	11.7	7	15	10.2	6	-12.6
Sedgwick	1,464	11.5	7	1,451	10.6	6	-7.6
Seward	18	2.6	2	14	1.8	1	-31.8
Shawnee	655	14.9	9	866	18.9	9	27.3
Sheridan	5	6.2	4	6	7.7	5	24.0
Sherman	38	21.8	10	20	11.2	7	-48.8
Smith	3	3.3	2	9	8.6	5	163.8
Stafford	18	14.0	8	20	15.2	9	8.9
Stanton	1	1.8	1	1	1.3	1	-30.1
Stevens	0	.2	1	10	5.5	3	2724.3
Sumner	79	10.1	7	19	2.4	2	-76.0
Thomas	31	13.6	8	22	9.5	6	-30.2
Trego	7	8.0	5	5	6.0	3	-24.5
Wabaunsee	4	2.2	2	8	4.1	2	85.7
Wallace	12	22.3	10	13	23.9	10	6.8
Washington	8	4.8	3	6	3.8	2	-21.3
Wichita	2	2.9	2	5	6.6	4	126.4
Wilson	62	23.3	10	76	27.3	10	17.5
Woodson	12	12.6	8	20	22.9	10	81.5
Wyandotte	669	15.1	9	875	18.4	9	22.1
Kansas	**7,671**	**10.7**		**8,824**	**11.5**		**7.7**



Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect

Number of cases substantiated per 1,000 children and youth under age 18

0.0 - 4.7 | 4.8 - 7.1 | 7.2 - 11.2 | 11.3 - 15.2 | 15.3 - 37.1

Juvenile Court Filings

What does the indicator measure?

The number of court filings for juvenile offenders per 1,000 children and youth under age 18.

Why is it important?

Juvenile court filings are a proxy measure for juvenile crime. These offenses impact the delinquent youth, their victims and the community-at-large, reflecting on the safety and general well-being of a community. Moreover, juvenile crime is just a tip of the iceberg because youth delinquent behavior often leads to adult criminal behavior.

How can we improve?

The following is a list of what works in delinquency prevention from the American Youth Policy Forum (AYPF):

- Strong and family-oriented early childhood interventions.
- Well-designed and carefully-implemented school-based prevention programming.
- State-of-the-art treatment for children with conduct disorders and their families.
- Positive youth development opportunities.[1]

Kansas Trends

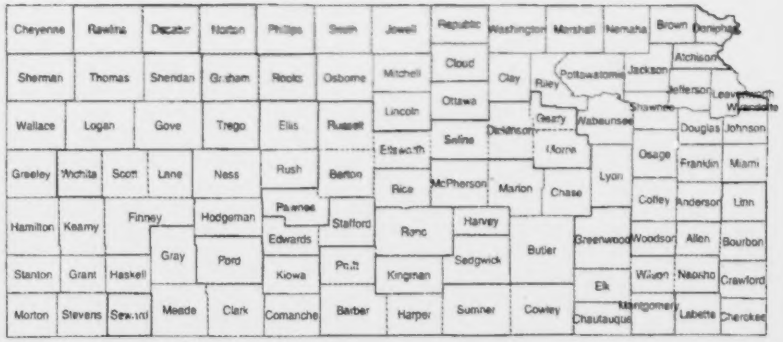
- Kansas reported 15,829 juvenile court filings in fiscal year 2001/2002, amounting to a rate of 22 per 1,000 children and youth under age 18. This represents a decrease of 10.9% as compared to the previous five-year period.
- The juvenile court filings rate ranged from a low of 1 per 1,000 children and youth in Kiowa and Ness counties to a high of 62 per 1,000 in Saline County.
- The most populous counties of Douglas, Johnson, Leavenworth, Sedgwick, Shawnee and Wyandotte counties all experienced declines as compared to the previous five-year period.
- The map shows a strip of counties in the center of the state with high juvenile court filing rates. No other clearly defined patterns or geographical trouble spots are identified.

[1]More information is available at www.aypf.org.

	Base Years 1997-01			Current Year 2002			
County	Average Number of Filings	Filing Rate	Decile Rank	Number of Filings	Filing Rate	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Allen	130	34	9	93	26	8	-23
Anderson	51	24	6	37	17	4	-27
Atchison	143	31	8	127	29	8	-9
Barber	26	19	4	28	21	6	14
Barton	196	26	7	216	30	9	15
Bourbon	118	30	8	115	29	9	-4
Brown	67	22	6	51	18	5	-19
Butler	344	20	4	324	19	5	-6
Chase	30	41	10	12	16	4	-60
Chautauqua	22	22	6	20	20	5	-10
Cherokee	92	15	3	113	19	5	21
Cheyenne	8	10	1	4	5	1	-48
Clark	17	28	7	15	24	7	-15
Clay	31	13	2	33	15	3	14
Cloud	101	44	10	50	22	7	-50
Coffey	41	17	3	40	17	4	-2
Comanche	10	21	5	6	14	3	-32
Cowley	334	34	9	271	29	9	-17
Crawford	226	26	7	196	22	7	-16
Decatur	20	24	6	21	26	8	10
Dickinson	160	32	8	184	37	10	17
Doniphan	40	20	4	58	28	8	40
Douglas	482	24	6	294	14	3	-42
Edwards	12	14	2	16	19	5	38
Elk	28	37	9	21	29	9	-23
Ellis	136	21	5	74	12	2	-42
Ellsworth	72	51	10	49	35	9	-30
Finney	333	26	7	497	35	9	36
Ford	448	50	10	465	45	10	-10
Franklin	165	24	6	150	22	6	-9
Geary	363	50	10	234	28	8	-42
Gove	14	17	4	9	11	2	-34
Graham	19	25	7	15	23	7	-6
Grant	70	26	7	39	15	3	-43
Gray	40	22	6	23	12	2	-45
Greeley	2	4	1	4	9	2	156
Greenwood	73	38	9	59	32	9	-14
Hamilton	8	12	2	9	12	2	-5

Individual county data is available online at www.kac.org

County	Base Years 1997-01 Average Number of Filings	Filing Rate	Decile Rank	Current Year 2002 Number of Filings	Filing Rate	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Harper	34	21	5	38	24	7	11
Harvey	241	28	7	261	30	9	10
Haskell	13	10	1	17	12	2	20
Hodgeman	5	8	1	8	13	3	69
Jackson	64	19	4	63	17	4	-7
Jefferson	104	21	5	87	17	4	-20
Jewell	12	13	2	14	17	4	30
Johnson	2,788	25	6	2,623	21	6	-15
Kearny	54	38	9	41	26	8	-32
Kingman	72	31	8	52	22	6	-30
Kiowa	14	16	3	1	1	1	-92
Labette	126	21	5	128	22	6	5
Lane	11	18	4	11	20	6	11
Leavenworth	392	21	5	324	18	4	-16
Lincoln	12	15	3	4	5	1	-67
Linn	80	34	9	93	38	10	14
Logan	16	21	5	8	10	2	-51
Lyon	395	43	10	181	20	5	-54
Marion	65	20	5	72	22	6	7
Marshall	26	9	1	44	16	4	82
McPherson	116	16	3	154	20	6	29
Meade	43	35	9	33	24	7	-32
Miami	125	17	3	76	9	2	-44
Mitchell	30	17	3	21	13	2	-24
Montgomery	268	29	7	225	25	7	-13
Morris	50	32	8	93	60	10	87
Morton	20	19	4	18	18	4	-10
Nemaha	42	14	2	44	14	3	1
Neosho	135	31	8	169	39	10	23
Ness	3	4	1	1	1	1	-66
Norton	37	29	8	36	27	8	-7
Osage	93	20	5	31	7	1	-66
Osborne	9	8	1	2	2	1	-77
Ottawa	41	27	7	28	18	4	-35
Pawnee	70	39	9	61	35	9	-9
Phillips	18	12	2	8	6	1	-56
Pottawatomie	50	9	1	64	12	2	27
Pratt	111	46	10	125	53	10	17
Rawlins	11	14	2	14	20	5	47
Reno	609	39	9	531	34	9	-13
Republic	26	19	4	32	25	7	31
Rice	82	31	8	60	23	7	-26
Riley	194	14	2	175	15	3	6
Rooks	26	18	4	34	24	7	36
Rush	20	27	7	12	15	3	-43
Russell	55	33	9	68	42	10	27
Saline	609	45	10	880	62	10	38
Scott	36	24	6	31	23	7	-6
Sedgwick	1,604	13	2	1,672	13	3	-1
Seward	317	48	10	273	37	10	-23
Shawnee	1,174	27	7	749	17	4	-36
Sheridan	0	1	1	3	4	1	667
Sherman	77	45	10	44	27	8	-41
Smith	14	14	2	19	20	5	44
Stafford	27	21	5	22	18	5	-16
Stanton	16	23	6	10	13	3	-41
Stevens	39	23	6	34	20	5	-15
Sumner	144	19	4	191	26	8	39
Thomas	35	15	3	43	20	6	30
Trego	27	33	8	16	21	6	-37
Wabaunsee	35	19	4	10	5	1	-72
Wallace	5	10	1	11	22	6	122
Washington	27	17	3	18	12	2	-29
Wichita	11	13	2	19	27	8	104
Wilson	86	33	8	108	41	10	26
Woodson	14	15	3	7	9	1	-41
Wyandotte	1,673	39	9	1,512	34	9	-13
Kansas	17,250	24.7		15,829	22.0		-10.9



Juvenile Court Filings

Number of filings per 1,000 children and youth under age 18

1.5 - 13.1 | 13.2 - 18.0 | 18.1 - 23.3 | 23.4 - 29.7 | 29.8 - 61.0

Youth Who Report Using Tobacco in Past 30 Days

What does the indicator measure?

The percentage of youth in grades six, eight, 10 and 12 who indicated use of any tobacco product (cigarettes or smokeless tobacco) in the 30 days prior to completing a survey on alcohol and other drug use.

Why is it important?

Nicotine is one of the most heavily used addictive drugs in the United States. Unfortunately, it can have serious consequences. While most adults understand the health consequences of tobacco use, many teens appear not to or to ignore them. Importantly, preventing smoking may prevent other drug use. Young people who use tobacco are more likely than others to drink heavily later or use illicit drugs. Tobacco use also damages the user's health. Cigarette smoking causes heart disease; stroke; chronic lung disease; and cancers of the lung, mouth, pharynx, esophagus and bladder. The most serious of all consequences of tobacco use is that it is addictive and it can kill you.

How can we improve?

To help schools address tobacco use, the Center for Disease Control published Guidelines for School and Community Programs to Prevent Tobacco Use and Addiction in February 2000. These guidelines highlight the key principles of effective youth tobacco use and addiction prevention programs. Programs are most effective if they:

- Prohibit tobacco use at all school facilities and events.
- Encourage and help students and staff to quit using tobacco.
- Provide developmentally-appropriate instruction in grades K-12 that addresses the social and psychological causes of tobacco use.
- Are part of a coordinated school health program through which teachers, students, families, administrators, and community leaders deliver consistent messages about tobacco use.
- Are reinforced by community-wide efforts to prevent tobacco use and addiction.

Kansas Trends

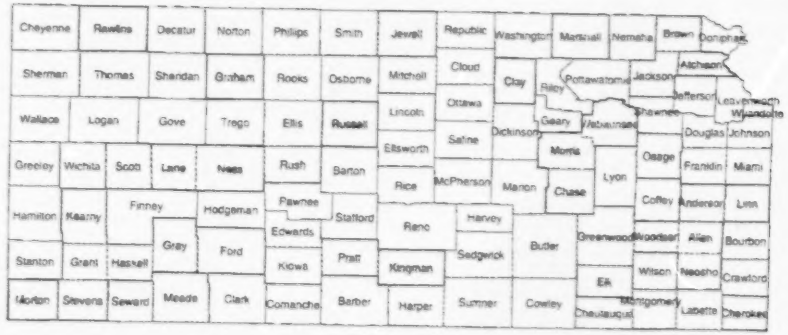
- Kansas youth who participated in a survey reported a tobacco usage rate of 17.5%, down by 21.5% from the previous four-year period.
- Reported tobacco usage ranged from a low of 4% in Barber County to a high of 38% in Neosho County.
- The map shows that the higher rates of reported tobacco use are scattered across the state with no readily identifiable pattern or geographical trouble spots.

	Base Years 1998-01			Current Year 2002			
County	Average Number Who Used Tobacco	Percent Who Used Tobacco	Decile Rank	Number Who Used Tobacco	Percent Who Used Tobacco	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Allen	129	27	8	164	28	9	3
Anderson	20	23	6	66	23	8	-1
Atchison	119	25	7	132	25	9	-1
Barber	12	35	10	5	4	1	-89
Barton	102	19	2	168	16	4	-13
Bourbon	45	17	1	76	18	6	8
Brown	80	24	6	88	20	7	-14
Butler	368	23	6	530	19	6	-20
Chase	17	35	10	48	33	10	-5
Chautauqua	15	20	3	20	17	5	-15
Cherokee	152	28	9	141	21	8	-26
Cheyenne	24	21	4	29	16	3	-24
Clark	10	25	7	0	.	.	.
Clay	66	34	10	96	26	9	-24
Cloud	80	27	8	74	18	5	-34
Coffey	57	25	7	0	.	.	.
Comanche	4	24	7	0	.	.	.
Cowley	187	27	9	114	17	5	-38
Crawford	204	28	9	230	20	6	-29
Decatur	19	21	4	0	.	.	.
Dickinson	134	23	5	97	18	5	-22
Doniphan	35	23	5	40	13	2	-41
Douglas	56	26	8	506	15	3	-42
Edwards	7	19	3	7	18	5	-6
Elk	10	28	9	12	30	10	5
Ellis	139	26	8	181	19	6	-25
Ellsworth	20	24	7	6	10	1	-57
Finney	199	18	2	246	15	3	-14
Ford	167	22	5	235	20	7	-8
Franklin	21	14	1	167	17	4	19
Geary	57	13	1	0	.	.	.
Gove	2	17	2	0	.	.	.
Graham	19	28	9	41	28	10	-2
Grant	66	27	9	100	24	8	-10
Gray	18	35	10	40	26	9	-24
Greeley	7	20	4	0	.	.	.
Greenwood	39	30	9	40	20	7	-32
Hamilton	12	25	7	0	.	.	.

Individual county data is available online at www.kac.org

Youth Who Report Using Tobacco in Past 30 Days

County	Base Years 1998-01 Average Number Who Used Tobacco	Base Years 1998-01 Percent Who Used Tobacco	Base Years 1998-01 Decile Rank	Current Year 2002 Number Who Used Tobacco	Current Year 2002 Percent Who Used Tobacco	Current Year 2002 Decile Rank	Percent Change
Harper	35	27	8	41	19	6	-31
Harvey	158	20	3	136	12	2	-37
Haskell	10	22	4	24	23	8	5
Hodgeman	10	22	5	14	14	2	-35
Jackson	109	27	8	65	20	7	-24
Jefferson	62	35	10	0	.	.	.
Jewell	2	18	2	16	23	8	24
Johnson	920	19	3	1,200	16	3	-18
Kearny	19	19	3	45	21	7	10
Kingman	51	25	7	87	28	10	11
Kiowa	0	50	10	14	17	4	-67
Labette	67	22	4	144	17	5	-21
Lane	10	30	9	20	28	10	-6
Leavenworth	247	20	3	218	17	4	-17
Lincoln	10	17	1	0	.	.	.
Linn	26	34	10	66	30	10	-13
Logan	18	15	1	11	9	1	-43
Lyon	68	22	5	173	16	4	-26
Marion	77	18	2	65	12	2	-32
Marshall	81	26	7	114	20	7	-20
McPherson	33	19	3	0	.	.	.
Meade	8	22	5	9	18	5	-19
Miami	126	24	6	155	16	4	-32
Mitchell	34	27	9	57	18	6	-33
Montgomery	226	25	7	238	23	8	-10
Morris	61	25	7	77	26	9	4
Morton	9	26	8	38	27	9	2
Nemaha	55	14	1	52	12	1	-15
Neosho	75	34	10	123	38	10	12
Ness	24	32	10	26	25	9	-22
Norton	48	23	6	38	14	2	-40
Osage	140	25	7	135	21	7	-17
Osborne	10	16	1	21	14	2	-12
Ottawa	9	23	5	57	14	2	-37
Pawnee	33	19	2	29	15	3	-20
Phillips	20	17	2	51	18	6	5
Pottawatomie	90	27	8	65	17	4	-39
Pratt	72	24	6	71	24	8	0
Rawlins	20	19	3	37	28	10	44
Reno	280	21	4	316	16	3	-26
Republic	24	21	4	57	19	6	-11
Rice	55	20	3	33	11	1	-42
Riley	62	21	4	159	12	1	-43
Rooks	63	32	10	51	19	6	-40
Rush	18	22	5	27	21	8	-5
Russell	50	27	9	67	24	9	-11
Saline	291	21	4	299	16	4	-25
Scott	56	24	6	48	20	7	-15
Sedgwick	1,056	23	5	1,446	17	5	-25
Seward	44	20	4	103	13	2	-35
Shawnee	678	20	3	883	15	3	-22
Sheridan	0	4	1	27	16	4	272
Sherman	38	19	3	39	14	2	-30
Smith	41	23	5	6	9	1	-61
Stafford	7	18	2	0	.	.	.
Stanton	0	.	.	0	.	.	.
Stevens	25	23	6	58	21	7	-12
Sumner	131	29	9	93	19	6	-34
Thomas	31	17	1	51	15	3	-9
Trego	17	17	2	0	.	.	.
Wabaunsee	48	27	8	87	26	9	-2
Wallace	1	8	1	2	6	1	-33
Washington	33	24	6	23	16	3	-33
Wichita	15	19	2	13	11	1	-38
Wilson	57	24	6	67	17	5	-26
Woodson	34	26	8	28	34	10	31
Wyandotte	462	22	5	241	21	8	-4
Kansas	11,765	22.3		11,655	17.5		-21.5



Youth Who Report Using Tobacco in Past 30 Days

Percent of youth who report using any tobacco product in the past 30 days

3.7 - 14.7 | 14.8 - 17.0 | 17.1 - 19.5 | 19.6 - 24.3 | 24.4 - 38.0

Youth Who Report Binge Drinking

What does the indicator measure?

The percentage of youth in grades six, eight, 10 and 12 who indicated taking five or more consecutive drinks on one occasion prior to completing a survey on alcohol and other drug use.

Why is it important?

One of the most significant reasons to pay attention to binge drinking among teens is because it increases their risk for alcohol-related injuries and deaths. Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death among youth younger than 20. Alcohol is often involved. Youth who binge drink are more likely to miss class and fall behind in schoolwork. Binge drinking among teens is also associated with illicit drug use. In sum, binge drinking often results in poor decision-making, high-risk behaviors and negative outcomes.

How can we improve?

One important solution for reducing binge drinking is to tell youth the truth. That is, the large majority of teens do not participate in binge drinking. Young people are influenced by what they believe their peers are doing. They need to hear the real facts that binge drinking is not a widespread behavior.

Preventing alcohol abuse among youth also involves helping youth focus on other positive activities. Here are a few suggestions:

- Be a role model – if you drink alcohol, do so in moderation.
- Help teens find something positive to do.
- Talk to youth about what's happening in their lives and let them know they matter.
- Praise their accomplishments.

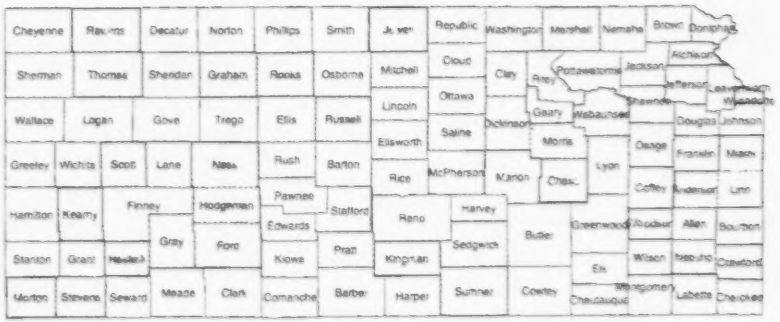
Kansas Trends

- Statewide, 17.9% of youth responding to a survey reported binge drinking during the last 30 days. This represents a decline in reported binge drinking of 8.6% as compared to the previous five-year period.
- The percent of reported binge drinking ranged from a low of 4% in Logan County to a high of 33% in Kearny County.
- The map shows that the higher rates of reported binge drinking are scattered across the state with no readily identifiable pattern or geographical trouble spots.

	Base Years 1997-01			Current Year 2002			
County	Average Number Youth Reporting Binge Drinking	Percent of Youth Reporting Binge Drinking	Decile Rank	Number of Youth Reporting Binge Drinking	Percent of Youth Reporting Binge Drinking	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Allen	124	23	8	131	22	8	-4
Anderson	30	20	6	77	27	10	33
Atchison	116	22	7	107	20	7	-6
Barber	.	.	.	15	11	1	.
Barton	133	19	5	213	20	7	6
Bourbon	31	11	1	58	14	2	23
Brown	68	18	3	78	18	4	-1
Butler	320	18	4	500	18	4	-5
Chase	29	22	7	42	29	10	31
Chautauqua	19	18	3	15	13	2	-26
Cherokee	135	19	4	86	13	2	-33
Cheyenne	26	16	2	30	16	4	3
Clark	19	18	4	.	.	.	.
Clay	120	29	10	81	22	8	-25
Cloud	108	23	8	79	19	5	-16
Coffey	82	21	7	.	.	.	.
Comanche	45	22	7	.	.	.	.
Cowley	206	22	7	97	14	3	-34
Crawford	243	25	9	257	22	8	-12
Decatur	45	22	7	.	.	.	.
Dickinson	126	16	2	118	21	8	33
Doniphan	50	19	5	44	15	3	-24
Douglas	80	25	9	602	18	5	-28
Edwards	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Elk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ellis	184	24	8	180	19	5	-21
Ellsworth	82	20	5	.	.	.	.
Finney	225	18	3	307	19	6	8
Ford	190	21	6	283	24	9	17
Franklin	35	10	1	169	17	4	69
Geary	100	9	1	.	.	.	.
Gove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Graham	.	.	.	33	23	8	.
Grant	126	31	10	80	20	6	-36
Gray	.	.	.	34	23	8	.
Greeley	35	26	9	.	.	.	.
Greenwood	54	24	9	29	14	3	-41
Hamilton	22	20	6	.	.	.	.

Individual county data is available online at www.kac.org

County	Base Years 1997-01: Average Number Youth Reporting Binge Drinking	Base Years 1997-01: Percent of Youth Reporting Binge Drinking	Base Years 1997-01: Decile Rank	Current Year 2002: Number of Youth Reporting Binge Drinking	Current Year 2002: Percent of Youth Reporting Binge Drinking	Current Year 2002: Decile Rank	Percent Change
Harper	70	22	7	33	15	3	-31
Harvey	140	14	1	136	12	1	-11
Haskell	27	23	8	31	30	10	31
Hodgeman	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jackson	98	21	7	66	20	7	-5
Jefferson	38	28	10	.	.	.	.
Jewell	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Johnson	914	18	4	1,387	18	5	-1
Kearny	49	19	4	70	33	10	72
Kingman	83	25	9	91	29	10	18
Kiowa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Labette	102	23	8	116	14	3	-39
Lane	32	24	8	.	.	.	.
Leavenworth	233	17	2	202	15	3	-8
Lincoln	26	18	3	.	.	.	.
Linn	.	.	.	56	25	9	.
Logan	27	18	3	5	4	1	-75
Lyon	94	18	4	201	19	5	2
McPherson	61	15	1	65	12	2	-18
Marion	81	16	2	124	22	8	36
Marshall	40	17	3	.	.	.	.
Meade	.	.	.	108	14	2	.
Miami	165	21	6	43	26	10	26
Mitchell	38	24	9	60	19	5	-21
Montgomery	219	20	6	191	18	5	-10
Morris	59	20	5	67	23	9	18
Morton	.	.	.	33	24	9	.
Nemaha	72	14	1	80	19	5	30
Neosho	67	30	10	97	31	10	2
Ness	38	31	10	.	.	.	.
Norton	57	18	3	34	12	1	-31
Osage	138	20	5	140	21	7	7
Osborne	16	16	2	16	12	1	-25
Ottawa	.	.	.	49	12	1	.
Pawnee	49	21	6	19	11	1	-48
Phillips	21	15	2	41	15	3	-4
Pottawatomie	102	25	9	79	20	7	-19
Pratt	81	21	6	59	20	6	-5
Rawlins	28	17	2	37	28	10	69
Reno	286	17	3	278	14	2	-18
Republic	26	18	4	57	19	6	4
Rice	51	16	2	22	7	1	-54
Riley	73	17	3	215	16	4	-3
Rooks	87	31	10	68	26	9	-17
Rush	40	19	4	26	20	6	8
Russell	65	27	10	59	21	7	-20
Saline	420	20	5	355	19	6	-3
Scott	44	19	4	50	21	7	12
Sedgwick	1,058	19	5	1,348	16	4	-18
Seward	208	23	7	124	16	4	-28
Shawnee	800	19	5	934	16	4	-15
Sheridan	.	.	.	22	13	2	.
Sherman	34	13	1	43	16	3	15
Smith	54	19	5	.	.	.	.
Stafford	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stanton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stevens	72	26	10	66	24	9	-11
Sumner	144	24	9	100	21	7	-14
Thomas	38	16	2	77	23	9	49
Trego	25	15	1	.	.	.	.
Wabaunsee	49	23	8	75	23	9	-1
Wallace	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Washington	40	24	8	21	19	6	-20
Wichita	41	23	8	15	13	2	-42
Wilson	61	20	6	75	19	6	-6
Woodson	49	26	9	.	.	.	.
Wyandotte	667	20	6	245	22	8	9
Kansas	11,149	19.6		11,886	17.9		-8.6



Youth Who Report Using Other Drugs

What does the indicator measure?

The percentage of youth in grades six, eight, 10 and 12 responding to an annual survey who indicated any use of the following drugs: marijuana, cocaine, inhalants or LSD.

Why is it important?

Experimenting during the teen years is normal adolescent behavior. However, teens often do not see or fully understand consequences and they feel indestructible. Drug use can, therefore, be quickly and easily minimized by teens. Unfortunately, it can have serious negative effects on their lives. Teens who use drugs have increased school failure, physical and mental health problems and involvement with violent crime and the juvenile justice system. Use at a young age is also associated with increased use later in life. Some teens will become dependent on drugs, move on to more serious drugs and develop serious destructive behaviors.

How can we improve?

The following ideas may help teens stay away from drugs:

- Teach youth to resist peer pressure.
- Role play conflict and reaching resolutions.
- Help youth get the facts about drugs.
- Build social skills, like teaching teens how to break the ice at a party.
- Value teens – seek their input and make your expectations of them clear as they grow up.
- Parents should get to know their children's friends and their parents.

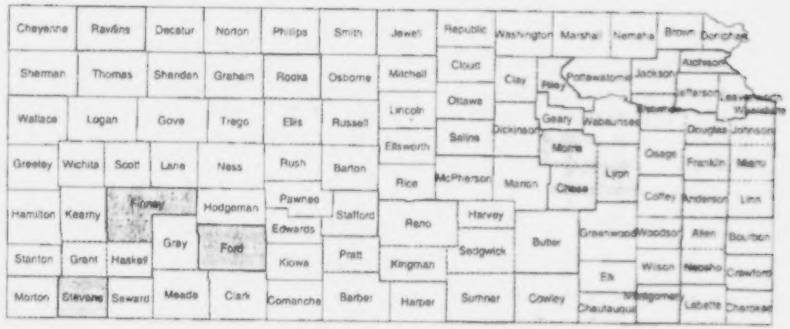
Kansas Trends

- In 2002, approximately one in five Kansas youth (21.2%) who participated in a survey reported use of drugs other than alcohol.
- Reported drug use declined by 2.9% as compared to the previous five-year period.
- Reported drug use ranged from a low of 3% in Barber County to a high of 36% in Neosho County.
- The map shows that the higher rates of reported drug use are scattered across the state with no readily identifiable pattern or geographical trouble spots.

	Base Years 1997-01			Current Year 2002			
County	Average Number Reporting Other Drug Use	Percent Reporting Other Drug Use	Decile Rank	Number Reporting Other Drug Use	Percent Reporting Other Drug Use	Decile Rank	Percent Change
Allen	116	21	8	160	27	10	25
Anderson	26	18	6	58	20	7	15
Atchison	93	17	5	123	23	9	35
Barber	16	21	7	4	3	1	-86
Barton	109	16	4	138	13	3	-16
Bourbon	35	10	1	56	13	3	35
Brown	51	14	3	63	14	3	6
Butler	395	23	8	599	21	7	-8
Chase	17	17	5	36	25	9	47
Chautauqua	18	17	5	22	19	6	11
Cherokee	152	22	8	131	19	6	-10
Cheyenne	12	9	1	19	10	2	9
Clark	11	11	2	.	.	.	.
Clay	78	25	9	71	19	6	-23
Cloud	59	15	4	53	13	2	-16
Coffey	68	17	5	.	.	.	.
Comanche	10	10	2	.	.	.	.
Cowley	222	23	9	126	19	5	-20
Crawford	246	25	10	271	23	8	-8
Decatur	24	15	4	.	.	.	.
Dickinson	114	18	6	119	22	8	18
Doniphan	33	13	3	28	9	1	-26
Douglas	61	29	10	843	26	10	-13
Edwards	8	12	2	.	.	.	.
Elk	10	20	7	.	.	.	.
Ellis	132	17	5	174	18	5	6
Ellsworth	64	16	4	.	.	.	.
Finney	276	22	8	389	24	9	11
Ford	193	21	7	328	28	10	34
Franklin	20	9	1	183	18	5	110
Geary	171	16	4	.	.	.	.
Gove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Graham	11	12	2	28	19	6	53
Grant	116	28	10	86	21	7	-26
Gray	18	21	7	21	14	3	-33
Greeley	14	16	4	.	.	.	.
Greenwood	35	16	4	28	14	3	-11
Hamilton	14	13	3	.	.	.	.

Individual county data is available online at www.kac.org

County	Base Years 1997-01 Average Number Reporting Other Drug Use	Base Years 1997-01 Percent Reporting Other Drug Use	Base Years 1997-01 Decile Rank	Current Year 2002 Number Reporting Other Drug Use	Current Year 2002 Percent Reporting Other Drug Use	Current Year 2002 Decile Rank	Percent Change
Harper	51	21	8	31	14	3	-33
Harvey	199	20	7	189	17	5	-14
Haskell	18	15	4	21	20	7	31
Hodgeman	6	8	1	.	.	.	.
Jackson	105	23	9	74	23	8	0
Jefferson	44	25	9	.	.	.	.
Jewell	12	14	3	.	.	.	.
Johnson	1,251	25	9	1,904	25	9	-1
Kearny	49	19	6	41	19	6	3
Kingman	49	19	6	68	22	8	18
Kiowa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Labette	135	30	10	165	20	6	-35
Lane	17	18	6	.	.	.	.
Leavenworth	278	20	7	244	18	5	-7
Lincoln	26	18	6	.	.	.	.
Linn	36	28	10	52	23	9	-17
Logan	21	14	3	6	5	1	-63
Lyon	97	19	6	271	25	10	34
McPherson	69	17	5	69	13	3	-24
Marion	61	12	2	57	10	2	-17
Marshall	24	10	2	.	.	.	.
Meade	7	12	2	121	15	4	31
Miami	179	23	8	51	31	10	38
Mitchell	40	19	7	54	17	4	-11
Montgomery	253	23	9	277	26	10	13
Morris	58	19	7	71	24	9	26
Morton	23	27	10	26	19	5	-32
Nemaha	32	6	1	32	7	1	18
Neosho	66	24	9	114	36	10	52
Ness	21	18	5	.	.	.	.
Norton	43	17	5	39	14	3	-16
Osage	152	22	8	142	22	8	-1
Osborne	13	8	1	13	10	1	13
Ottawa	16	16	4	51	13	2	-18
Pawnee	44	19	6	17	10	1	-49
Phillips	11	8	1	33	12	2	42
Pottawatomie	87	21	8	66	17	4	-21
Pratt	80	21	7	53	18	5	-14
Rawlins	16	12	2	29	22	8	89
Reno	291	21	8	416	21	7	-3
Republic	13	9	1	29	10	1	11
Rice	55	17	5	27	9	1	-47
Riley	128	19	7	280	21	7	9
Rooks	52	23	9	54	20	7	-12
Rush	21	13	3	19	15	4	17
Russell	40	16	5	44	16	4	-4
Saline	435	25	10	430	23	8	-10
Scott	39	13	3	39	17	4	25
Sedgwick	1,277	24	9	1,807	21	8	-9
Seward	238	26	10	139	18	5	-29
Shawnee	1,044	25	10	1,345	24	9	-7
Sheridan	.	.	.	20	12	2	.
Sherman	33	13	3	48	17	4	28
Smith	22	10	1	.	.	.	.
Stafford	12	13	3	.	.	.	.
Stanton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stevens	62	23	8	71	25	9	11
Sumner	141	24	9	100	21	7	-13
Thomas	26	11	2	53	16	4	50
Trego	17	10	2	.	.	.	.
Wabaunsee	39	18	6	65	20	6	8
Wallace	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Washington	12	7	1	13	12	2	69
Wichita	20	15	4	12	10	2	-30
Wilson	54	18	6	74	19	6	4
Woodson	25	13	3	.	.	.	.
Wyandotte	1,124	34	10	342	30	10	-10
Kansas	**10,744**	**21.8**		**14,026**	**21.2**		**-2.9**



Youth Who Report Using Other Drugs

Percent of youth who report using other drugs

2.9 - 12.9 | 13.0 - 17.0 | 17.1 - 19.9 | 20.0 - 23.2 | 23.3 - 36.1

DATA NOTES and Sources

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Births to School-Age Mothers is the number of live births per 1,000 teens, ages 10 to 17. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment provides data by calendar year. Population data are obtained from estimates made by the U.S. Census Bureau.[1]

Children in Poverty is an estimate of the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The estimates are based on the U.S. Census Bureau's 1999 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). In calendar year 1999, the poverty threshold for a family of four was $17,029.

Children Approved for Free School Meals is the percentage of children enrolled in school in an academic year who have been approved for free school meals. Data are from the Kansas State Department of Education.

PHYSICAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Childhood Deaths is the number of deaths from all causes per 100,000 children ages 1 to 14. Data regarding childhood deaths by calendar year are from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Population data are obtained from estimates made by the U.S. Census Bureau.[1, 3]

Infant Mortalities is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births in the last calendar year. The data were provided by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.[3]

Births with Adequate Prenatal Care is the percentage of births in the last calendar year that are to women who received adequate prenatal care, based on the Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APCU) Index.[2] Data are from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age Two is the percentage of children in kindergarten who had received all recommended immunizations by age two. It is based on a retrospective survey of immunization certificates done each fall at the time of enrollment in kindergarten. Health data are from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Kindergarten enrollment data are from the Kansas State Department of Education.

Low-Birth-Weight Babies is the percentage of live births in a calendar year that are recorded as low birth weight. Babies of low birth weight are those who weigh under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth. The data are from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

Early Head Start Participation is the number of Early Head Start enrollment slots divided by the estimated number of children ages birth to four living in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold. Rates are expressed as percentages. Data on Early Head Start enrollment are from the U.S. Department of Health and Environment, Child Care and Early Childhood Development. Data on children in poverty are based on poverty estimates (Children in Poverty indicator above) and population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau.[1]

Head Start Participation is the number of Head Start enrollment slots divided by the estimated number of children ages three to five living in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold. Rates are expressed as percentages. Data on Head Start enrollment are from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Region VII. Data on children in poverty are based on poverty estimates (Children in Poverty indicator above) and population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau.[1]

Child Care Availability is the capacity of registered day care homes, licensed day care homes, group day care homes, child care centers and preschools per 100 children under age 13 in the population. The child care data are provided by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment for June of the current year. Population estimates for children under age 13 are from the U.S. Census Bureau.[1]

High School Graduate Post-Secondary Education is the percentage of the last year's high school graduating class that are enrolled in post-secondary education or training (four-year college or university, two-year college, other type of college or other non-college institution) five to six months after graduation. Data are from school districts' annual surveys of graduates compiled by the Kansas State Department of Education.

Births to Mothers with Less than a High School Degree is the percent of live births in the past calendar year that occur to women who have not received a high school degree as indicated on the birth certificate. Data are provided by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment for the calendar year.

Students Graduating from High School is the percentage of ninth-grade public school students who graduated four years later. Rates are calculated by dividing the number of graduates by the sum of graduates and dropouts from grades nine through 12 for that graduating class. Data are from the Kansas State Department of Education.[5]

EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

Out-of-Home Placements is the annual average of the number of children and youth who are in SRS custody and in placement outside their family of origin per 1,000 children and youth age 18 and under. These figures are based on the number of children and youth who are in out-of-home placement on the last day of the month for the current state fiscal year. This number reflects an average count on a single day of each month and is therefore not indicative of the cumulative number of children in out-of-home placements during the entire year. Data on children in placement are from the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services. Data on the population of children and youth age 18 and under are from estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau.[1]

Teen Violent Deaths is the number of deaths in a calendar year from homicides, suicides and accidents (per 100,000) teens ages 15 to 19. The data for teen deaths are from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Teen population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau.[1, 3]

Reported Child Abuse and Neglect is the number of official child abuse/neglect reports per 1,000 children in the population under age 18. Data on child abuse/neglect reports are provided by the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services for the state calendar year. Data on the population of children under 18 are from estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau.[1]

Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect is the number of cases substantiated upon investigation of child abuse/neglect (child protective services worker determines that abuse or neglect occurred) per 1,000 children and youth under age 18. Data on child abuse/neglect reports are from the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services. Data on the population of children under 18 are from estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau.[1]

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

Juvenile Court Filings is the number of court filings for juvenile offenders between July and June of a given fiscal year per 1,000 children and youth under the age of 18. Data on the number of filings are from the *Annual Report on the Courts of Kansas*, Office of Judicial Administration. Data on the population of children under 18 are from estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau.[1]

Youth Who Report Using Tobacco in Past 30 Days is the percentage of youth in grades six, eight, 10, and 12 who indicated any use of tobacco products (i.e., cigarettes or smokeless tobacco) in the 30 days prior to completing a survey on alcohol and other drug use. The percentage of children completing the survey in each county varies from year to year and may make the data unreliable. Data are provided by the Southeast Kansas Education Service Center.[4]

Youth Who Report Binge Drinking is the percentage of youth in grades six, eight, 10, and 12 who indicated taking five or more consecutive drinks on one occasion prior to completing a survey on alcohol and other drug use. The percentage of children completing the survey in each county varies from year to year and may make the data unreliable. Data are provided by the Southeast Kansas Education Service Center.[4]

Youth Who Report Using Other Drugs is the percentage of youth in grades six, eight, 10, and 12 responding to an annual survey who indicated any use of the following drugs: marijuana, cocaine, inhalants or LSD. The percentage of children completing the survey in each county varies from year to year and may make the data unreliable. Data are provided by the Southeast Kansas Education Service Center.[4]

DEMOGRAPHICS

Unemployment is the percent of civilian labor force estimated to be unemployed. Annual estimates are provided by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Median Family Income is the annual family income that half the families in Kansas exceed and half fall below. These are data from the 2000 Census. Families are two or more persons who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption and who live together as one household. All other measures of demographic characteristics are from Census Bureau's 2001 estimates.

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[1] The Population Estimates Program produces for counties each year: total population estimates and county estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. The release of total population estimates in the winter also includes demographic components of change. In the summer, the program releases the estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. The reference date for county population estimates is July 1. For more information, contact the Population Division's Statistical Information Staff at (301) 457-2422.

[2] Adequate prenatal care is based on the "Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APCU) Index" developed at the Department of Maternal and Child Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The APCU Index summarizes information on when pregnant women initiate care and the number of visits received after initiation of care. It is based upon American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologist standards (i.e., initiation during the first trimester; one visit per month through 28 weeks, one visit every 2 weeks through 36 weeks, and one visit per week thereafter).

[3] Rates are not caculated for counties with too few children and youth for meaningful interpretation.

[4] Counties in which less than 25 children per grade participated are not reported. State totals are from all survey respondents and include data from omitted counties.

[5] Migration into or out of the school district between grades 9 and 12 may account for a proportion of increases or decreases in some rates. Currently there are no statewide data available that would allow for an accurate determination of the influence of migration.

KANSAS ACTION FOR CHILDREN INC.

Our Work

The mission of Kansas Action for Children is to advocate for policies and programs that ensure and improve the physical, emotional and educational well-being of all Kansas children and youth. KAC is an independent and nonpartisan voice on their behalf.

- We *paint the picture* of Kansas children by gathering and publicizing information on child well-being through the Kansas Children's Report Card, the Kansas KIDS COUNT Data Book and special reports.
- We *advance alternatives* by developing state policy that is family- and child-friendly. Over the years, programs related to early childhood development, teen pregnancy, preventative health care, citizen's review boards and services to children in troubled families have stemmed from our work.
- We *build the base* of citizen advocacy for children by working with citizens and organizations across the state. We believe that hundreds of citizens speaking out for children can help create communities that support families and children.

Permission to copy, disseminate, and otherwise use this work is granted, as long as authorship is properly credited. Additional copies of the *2003 Kansas KIDS COUNT Data Book*, are available from Kansas Action for Children or online at **www.kac.org.**

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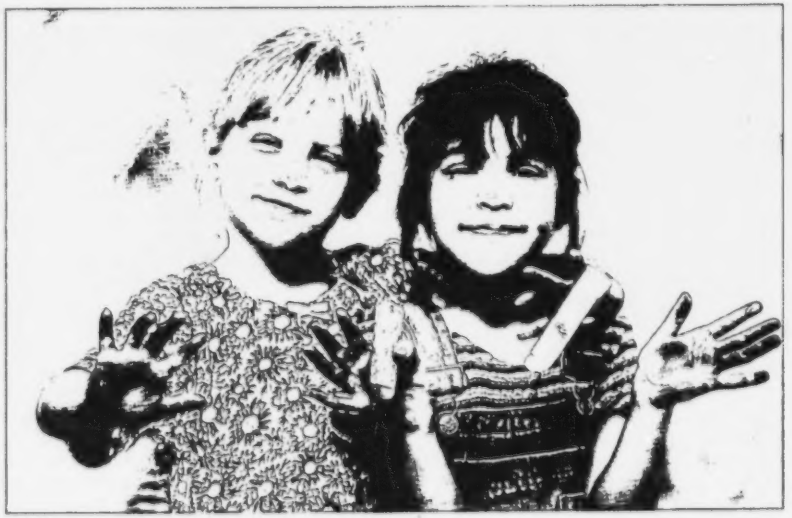
ON THE WEB: www.kac.org

This report and individual county data can also be viewed on our Web site.



KANSAS ACTION FOR CHILDREN

Making a difference for Kansas children.

Kansas Action for Children Inc.
3360 SW Harrison | Topeka, KS 66611

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